

## WET TALK ABATES AS BIG DRY WAVE SWEEPS COUNTRY

Wet Propaganda Refuted by  
Facts—Methodist Church Alone  
Has 4,000,000 Dry Votes

Churchmen Repudiate Claims of  
Liquor Interests—Millions of  
Members Rally to Cause

Instead of a wave of wet sentiment sweeping the United States as liquor propagandists would have it, the nation-wide survey undertaken by The Christian Science Monitor, covering organizations reaching a total of 15,500,000 Americans, shows that there is a wave, but that it is a "dry wave." The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church indicates that the 4,000,000 members of that denomination are strongly behind the dry law, while letters have already been received from other lay and religious temperance bodies with a total membership of 4,808,593.

### Methodists' Program

Writing for the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the president of which is Bishop William Fraser McDowell, and the general secretary, the Rev. Clarence True Wilson, Washington, D. C., E. Deets Pickett, research secretary, explains how the dry stand of the board shows the attitude of the church as a whole. The board represents the church directly, and in intervals between general conferences "it speaks with authority for the church." Mr. Pickett says, in part:

This board is one of the 10 "benevolent" boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is controlled by a board of 20 members appointed by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church once every four years. In intervals between general conferences, which conferences meet during the month of May every presidential election year, it speaks with authority for the church in regard to all questions concerning temperance, prohibition and public morals.

You will gather that this board may number as its "members" the entire membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was about 4,175,502 in 1919. The board works within the church among its own people, advises the 20,000 ministers of the denomination in regard to questions of moral reform, issues a "Clippingsheet" which is designed partly to reach the public press with information, and a monthly publication which reaches all of our ministers. The "Clippingsheet" has a circulation of 10,000 and the "Voice," a circulation of 24,000 monthly.

### Eighteenth Amendment Favored

The Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance follows all national legislation carefully, and articles from its publications which are distributed among newspapers, are widely copied. The Publication and Sunday School Board of the Reformed Church, Educational and Missionary Department, through its secretary, the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa., writes in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## Boston Elevated Seeks to Fund Five Projects

1. Completion of Everett shops ..... \$1,500,000
2. Modernizing surface cars, houses, repair shops and track layout ..... 4,000,000
3. Completion of South Boston trolley, cable and switching requirements at South Boston, underground, conduit and substation additions ..... 5,000,000
4. (a) 25 steel L cars needed for increased traffic ..... 10,000,000
- (b) 25 Cambridge subway cars for Dorchester Extension
- (c) Replacing 400 inefficient surface cars 22 years old
- (d) Replacing 100 wooden L cars 25 years old ..... 10,000,000
5. Storage for 40 L cars at Everett; lengthening L station platforms for eight-car trains
- Miscellaneous machinery, busses, garages, Everett and Linden Street terminals; track betterments over a period of 5 years ..... 2,000,000

Total ..... \$34,500,000

## ELEVATED PLEADS FOR MORE CAPITAL

Mr. Jackson Cites Construction  
Needs—Extension of Public  
Control Act Held Solution

Additional capital for building new subways and altering old ones and for many other construction projects designed to improve rapid transit in Greater Boston, is the outstanding need of the Boston Elevated Railway, James F. Jackson, chairman of the board of trustees, today told the legislative committee on street railways.

He appeared in support of a bill permitting the railway to issue bonds to an amount equal to the amount paid in cash upon the stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the West End Street Railway Company. Mr. Jackson pointed out that five of the 10 years fixed as the period for public control of the road by the State ended last June. He traced the progress the trustees had made in that time, saying that they had saved the road from bankruptcy and restored its credit.

But the road cannot stand still, he said. It must push forward with the prosperity of the people by furnishing the larger service this prosperity demands. After referring to the construction program and the need for it, Mr. Jackson continued in part:

While the policy of replacing worn-out cars can be continued through the use of operating revenue, the time has come when additional cars must be provided, the cost of which cannot be met from operating revenue, but must be met from capital.

The first unit of the new railway shops at Everett is now in use. But the second unit for the heavier repair work cannot proceed until money is obtained. Thus a most important operating necessity is being delayed at the expense of the public.

Substitution of better roadbed and

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## EDUCATORS GROUP ELECTS McANDREW AS NEW PRESIDENT

Department of Superintendence  
Votes for Law Enforcement as  
Chicago Conference Closes

By MARJORIE SHULER  
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—With the election as president of William McAndrew of Chicago, reaffirmation of its endorsement of the Federal Department of Education, bill, and opposition to any reduction of school appropriations, the annual convention of the National Education Association came to a close today.

The resolutions were presented late this afternoon, more than one-third of the space being devoted to the argument against school-tax reduction and a pledge on the part of the school administrators to give dollar for dollar in service.

A natural outgrowth of the friendly attitude of the entire National Education Association toward prohibition was the resolution for law observance which reads:

We recognize that our civilization is in danger of being undermined by the failure of our people to observe the laws of our country and the communities in which they live. We further recognize the fact that law observance can be best secured by proper observance and training. We therefore urge that the schools of America stress as never before the fundamental principles of American citizenship; participation in governmental activities and complete loyalty and obedience to its laws and respect for duly constituted authorities.

American Education Week was commenced, Congress was asked to make the District of Columbia schools a model for the Nation, and improvement of rural educational facilities was urged.

### World Peace Upheld

The teaching of international understanding through the schools was endorsed as an important step toward world peace and the new "vitalized educational program" was upheld as tending toward greater efficiency of the entire school system.

Speaking before the general session, L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, declared that higher educational institutions must become more responsive to changing conditions. He said:

No institution is entirely self-sufficient. No institution can entirely dissociate itself from the developing and expanding conditions of the times.

He referred to "lurid advertisements" and "preposterous claims of

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## 1910 CENSUS PICKED FOR ALIEN QUOTAS

Committee Also Decides to  
Cut Percentage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The census of 1910 was definitely adopted today by the Senate Immigration Committee as the basis for immigration quotas under the new immigration law.

The committee also decided by a close vote to reduce the quota percentage from 3 per cent to 2 per cent.

## BOSTON ZONE BILL TOPIC OF HEARING

Supporters of Measure Tell  
Legislative Committee of  
Its Advantages

Before the joint legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs in the State House today, the petition of James M. Curley, Mayor, for the passage of a zoning law by which the city of Boston would be divided into districts for the regulating and restricting of the use and construction of buildings, was formally presented and explained. The bill which accompanied the petition of Mayor Curley bears the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs. It was signed by Carroll W. Doten, chairman, and 11 other members of the committee.

Samuel Silverman of the law department of the City of Boston, formally opened the discussion in favor of the proposed zoning law as the official representative of Mayor Curley who is spending a month's vacation in Florida. He discussed briefly the merits of the improvement as designed by the Boston City Planning Board and the several experts employed by it in preparing the statute for adoption by the Legislature.

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the City Planning Board, told the committee on Metropolitan Affairs that roughly speaking 22,000,000 people in the United States, living in 183 municipalities, were now conducting their affairs in cities and towns regulated by modern zoning ordinances.

Chairman Fay said the proposed law is the result of 18 months' intensive study by the City Planning Board with the co-operation of a special Zoning Advisory Committee, composed of the representatives of 11 civic and industrial organizations of the city, and which Mayor Curley had appointed. He said that the proposed law would be enforced by the building department of the city in the same manner

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## BULGARIANS WARN POWERS TO CHECK SERBIAN WAR PLANS

Rumored Threat of Invasion  
Causes Uneasiness, Which Political  
Issues Accentuate

By SVETOZAR TONJOROFF  
By Special Cable

SOFIA, Feb. 28.—Serbian military plans to occupy Sofia and other Bulgarian territory, including Pernik coal mine, were completed several months ago, according to a statement made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here by two foreign diplomatic representatives today. Moreover the diplomatic representative of one of the great powers said that the powers would not permit Serbia to invade Bulgaria under any conditions and that this attitude on the part of the great powers was a factor which held Serbia in check. Meanwhile there is apprehension here that this attitude on the part of the powers may be ineffective, unless they bring forth a treaty on Serbia to prevent its setting its armies in motion when the spring comes.

One foreign diplomatist told the Monitor correspondent he had information that the Serbian armies were prepared to march on Sofia and they merely awaited the word of command to march.

The effect of such a move by Serbia on the peace of the world can be very easily seen.

### Observers Apprehensive

Many Bulgarian observers are apprehensive at the least partial disintegration of the present democratic union. General Vukotich, Minister of War and acting Prime Minister in the absence of Professor Zankoff, who is resting at Varna, in discussing the situation with the writer, expressed the opinion that this union would survive. He declared that, should it not survive, Bulgaria would be placed in a grave situation, in which event it "shall do its full duty," he declared. He saw in this "serious situation" two possibilities: first, a return to a Communist-agrarian combination; second, a military dictatorship. It is felt here that either of these would harmonize with the Serbian plans.

These observers hold that, should a Communist-agrarian government be set up in Sofia, Serbia would take advantage of the situation and declare the new régime a menace to the peace of Europe and immediately begin active military operations. In the event of the second contingency—that is, a definite military dictatorship—it is believed here that Serbia would take advantage of the situation and declare the new régime a menace to the peace of Europe and immediately begin active military operations. In the event of the second contingency—that is, a definite military dictatorship—it is believed here that Serbia would take advantage of the situation and declare the new régime a menace to the peace of Europe and immediately begin active military operations.

### The Macedonian Problem

Bulgaria and Serbia maintain their intransigent attitude regarding the Macedonian problem and a number of Monarchists, while all the other defendants either have declared that they are Monarchists or are known to be. Apparently, all are endeavoring to soft-pedal General von Ludendorff. His name is not once mentioned in connection with the preparations preceding the putsch. That the audience is completely on his side is proved by a small incident yesterday. When the public prosecutor dared to doubt that Gen. von Ludendorff was as popular in the Reichswehr in the north of Germany as many believed him to be, a storm of protest arose in the room and the entire audience, and all his fellow-accused began to shout "Hoch Ludendorff," upon which he rushed into the room, apprehending the outbreak of a new putsch. That the three lay judges will have a difficult time if they sentence the general to imprisonment, goes without saying.

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## Turks Urge Separation of Church and State

By Special Cable

AN EXTENDED debate has been held in the National Assembly over the separation of church and state. Atholistic deputies demand the abolition of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The allowances in the national budget for the Caliph's household have been denounced.

## BAVARIAN OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN REVOLT

Defendants in Hitler-Ludendorff  
Trial Accuse Dr. von Kahr  
and Others of Complicity

By Special Cable

MUNICH, Feb. 28.—The second day of the Hitler-Ludendorff trial revealed the fact that secret preparations for the overthrow of the Reich Government were being made last autumn by high Bavarian officials in connection with the revolutionary conspirators. After Adolf Hitler had been questioned further by the court, Dr. Weber, leader of one of Herr Hitler's fighting detachments, and Dr. Pöhner, at one time police president of Munich and a 12-hour dictator of Bavaria by grace of Hitler, were heard yesterday. The burden of their story was that Dr. Gustav von Kahr, General von Lossow and Colonel Seisser not only were fully informed of all details of Hitler's revolutionary plans but had been actually engaged in furthering them. "Dr. von Kahr," Dr. Pöhner declared before the court, "said to me on the evening of Nov. 8 that Herr Hitler should not have staged his putsch that day, but should have waited another eight or ten days until he had completed arrangements with his friends in north Germany."

General von Lossow, according to Dr. Weber, had arranged a meeting with the leaders of Hitler's fighting detachments two days before the putsch occurred, when he told them he would not support the revolution unless they had 51 per cent of the Reichswehr at the back of them. Colonel Seisser, Dr. Weber declared, handed him a week before the putsch a list of Government officials who were to occupy places in the revolutionary government. Herr Hitler, Dr. Weber added, read out the names from this list prepared by Colonel Seisser.

It became evident yesterday that the defense is endeavoring to build a powerful case in order to show that the defendants were but fellow-participants with Dr. von Kahr, General von Lossow and Colonel Seisser in the project to overthrow the Government of the Reich. The defense also holds that to revolt against a revolutionary government is not treason. It contends that the present German Government, legalized by success and able to revolt against such a government cannot be a crime.

Herr Hitler, it is believed, isolated himself to a certain extent by refraining from taking the part of the Monarchists, while all the other defendants either have declared that they are Monarchists or are known to be. Apparently, all are endeavoring to soft-pedal General von Ludendorff. His name is not once mentioned in connection with the preparations preceding the putsch. That the audience is completely on his side is proved by a small incident yesterday. When the public prosecutor dared to doubt that Gen. von Ludendorff was as popular in the Reichswehr in the north of Germany as many believed him to be, a storm of protest arose in the room and the entire audience, and all his fellow-accused began to shout "Hoch Ludendorff," upon which he rushed into the room, apprehending the outbreak of a new putsch. That the three lay judges will have a difficult time if they sentence the general to imprisonment, goes without saying.

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## McLEAN MESSAGES REFER TO "WILLIS" AND "UNDERWOOD"

Oil Committee Finds Mysterious  
Names Used by Publisher—  
Mr. Daugherty Defiant

A. Mitchell Palmer to Be Called  
—Doherty and Sinclair In-  
come Reports Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Harry M. Daugherty left the capital yesterday, determined to remain in the Cabinet until after the Senate investigation, unless his resignation is demanded by the President.

While the oil committee today was uncovering several new elements of mystery in the affairs of Edward B. McLean, a groundswell was laid in the Senate for a further excursion into the operations of E. L. Doherty, Harry F. Sinclair and others.

The committee listened to the reading of another batch of telegrams exchanged between Mr. McLean in Florida and his employees in Washington, and decided to summon before it A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General under Wilson, and who acted for Mr. McLean in the oil inquiry.

Many of the telegrams contained code words and mysterious references to unidentified persons who moved behind the scenes of events here as they related to the interests of Mr. McLean. Two of the names mentioned were "Underwood" and "Willis." Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, immediately told the committee that Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, never had sought to use his influence on behalf of Mr. McLean, and Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, issued a statement saying he had no idea as to the identity of the man mentioned in the telegrams as "Willis."

### Income Reports Sought

On the Senate floor, meantime, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, introduced a resolution asking President Coolidge to forward to the Oil Committee the income-tax returns of Messrs. Doherty and Sinclair, for examination as to possible further payment to A. B. Fall. Action went over, awaiting further names.

Another resolution also laid on the table temporarily was presented by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and called for information as to claims filed with the Treasury for tax recoveries. The more is a part of the effort to uncover the complete story of the employment of former government officials in cases agreed before the governmental departments.

In addition to examining the McLean telegrams the Oil Committee heard testimony from Karl C. Schuyler, Denver, who related again the details of Mr. Sinclair's agreement to pay \$1,000,000 to the Denver group holding conflicting claims in Teapot Dome.

### "Underwood, Curtis, Zer"

In telegrams read today, John Major, a McLean employee here, reported to Mr. McLean that he was "busy with Underwood, Curtis and Zer." "Zer" was understood by committee members to refer to J. W. Zevely, personal counsel to Mr. McLean. Ira Bennett, editor of the Post, telegraphed McLean on Jan. 3 that he and Major saw "Curtis," who promised to see "Lenroot." "Curtis" advised us, the telegram said, "to see Underwood. We saw Underwood, who promised to speak to Walsh, but he hinted that it would not do any good."

In placing the telegrams in the record, the committee members made no announcement of identification of the persons referred to, leaving the public to draw its own conclusions.

A telegram signed "Johns," sent to Mr. McLean, said "Willis" saw "party this morning." "Willis" reported party in friendly mood, the message said, adding "Harry is out of city."

Before proceeding, interrupted by Senator Underwood called a few moments ago on the telephone, and said he had read something in the newspapers this morning that he had endeavored to dissuade me from my purpose to subject Mr. McLean to examination, a conclusion drawn from some of the telegrams read yesterday. Senator Underwood never attempted to influence my conduct in the matter in any way.

### Dealings With Mr. Palmer

Resuming its reading, the committee heard the text of a telegram sent by Mr. McLean from Palm Beach on Christmas Day, informing Mr. Major he had a "tip" he would be called in the oil inquiry, and ordering that Mr. Palmer be asked to represent him. On Dec. 26 McLean instructed Mr. Major to tell Wilton J. Lamb, his attorney, that he had asked Palmer to see the oil committee.

On Dec. 26 Mr. McLean sent a telegram to E. W. Starling (a secret service man), at the White House, asking him to send this telegram to "Wilkins" at Hopkinton, Ky. "Leave at once for Palm Beach," E. B. McLean said.

Later Mr. Major wired McLean that "Willis is in full possession of matters." The same message said Charles Berhans was leaving Washington for Palm Beach that night and that "the Duck" would leave later. "My advice is," the message added, "not to acquaint latter party (the Duck) with our code system."

Mr. Bennett telegraphed Mr. McLean on Jan. 29 that he had seen "Principal" and delivered message; that there would be "no rocking of boat and no resignations" and that

## World News in Brief

Berlin (AP)—Germany probably some time next fall will know officially the ins and outs of the World War of 1914-18, and just what brought it about. The parliamentary inquiry commission, appointed several years ago to investigate all phases of the war, has announced that it hopes to finish its task some time this year when its full report will be published in 10 or 12 volumes.

Victoria, B. C.—Legislation unifying the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches will be introduced in the British Columbia Legislature at its session next autumn. It is to be created in the Legislature on a non-partisan basis.

Berlin (AP)—A mild form of boycott has been inaugurated by the public against the "check your hat and coat" girls and boys in Berlin who legally now may charge one gold mark, 25 cents, for the privilege.

Winnipeg, Man.—What is known as the Baltimore plan, giving employees a voice in determining their working conditions, may be put into effect at the Winnipeg and Transcona shops of the Canadian National Railways, according to an announcement made here by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the National line.

Vienna (AP)—By strict measures of economy the Austrian Federal Railways hopes for an early restoration of the balance of the budget. The president, Mr. Guenther, after three months' reconstruction work, says he expects to reduce the railway deficit 400,000,000 crowns during the current year, exclusive of the 600,000,000 crowns traffic tax collected for the government. This result is expected from a cancellation of unfavorable contracts and buying oil and fuel through the recently created purchasing department and by raising freight rates 10 per cent above pre-war levels.

Trenton, N. J.—Joseph L. Bodine, United States district judge, has issued temporary injunctions to block six north Jersey saloons. Applications for similar court orders also have been filed to close two Long Branch hotels.

Paris—First and second class railroad passenger fares will be increased 50 per cent and third class 75 per cent beginning March 10, it is announced. At the same time the freight rates will jump from 18 to 20 per cent.

Stockholm (AP)—Stockholm today is witnessing an interesting international exposition of photographic art in the Liljeholm Art Galleries. According to the reviewers, American and English exhibits were in the lead in technical merit and high artistic quality. The consensus of popular opinion so far seems to be that England will rank first.

New York—The Cunard Line announces that its newest turbine steamship, the Tyrrenia, has been rechristened "Lancaster." This was the old Roman name for old duchy of Lancaster, England, which later became Lancashire.

Albany, N. Y.—Motorists of eastern and western New York State, at variance for years on the question of membership in the two largest automobile organizations in the State, have reached an agreement which will bring about the amalgamation of the New York State Automobile Association and the State Motor Federation.

Bremen (AP)—The Columbus, the new steamer of the North German Lloyd Line which will make her maiden trip to New York next spring, is said to have a larger passenger capacity than any ship afloat, close to 1800. She is built especially with the idea of accommodating passengers, and little space has been provided for cargo.

Harrisburg, Pa. (AP)—White traffic dividing lines are to be built into concrete roads instead of being painted upon them each season, according to William M. Connell, engineering executive of the Pennsylvania department of highways. In the center of the road, on grades and curves, a four-inch strip of white cement will be built.

Vienna—American currency has become so well advertised in European countries since the war ended that the sign "Y" has been added to the key-boards of several makes of typewriters and now appears frequently in the newspaper and commercial magazines as well.

New York—Symphonic music ranks before jazz as the favorite with the majority of radio fans, William E. Harkness, in charge of station WJAF today told the New York Electrical League. Jazz ranks second, or third, he asserted.

## SOUTH IS KEEN COMPETITOR, SAYS AMOSKEAG SALES HEAD

Testimony in Tax Recovery Suit Designed to Show  
Valuation Should Be Based Upon Earnings

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special)—Evidence of the keenness of southern competition in the textile industry was presented yesterday afternoon by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in the course of the hearing on its suit to recover part of its taxes paid in 1922 and 1923, under protest, on its property in Manchester. The claim was set up by the Amoskeag that the future of its business depends upon its ability to meet the prices of goods made in southern mills.

The object of this evidence is to show, on behalf of the mills, that the Amoskeag cannot expect to earn in the future the millions that it has earned in the past, because the southern mills have now begun to take part of its business away, and to narrow the margin of profit on the rest of it. With the claim that valuation for tax purposes should be based upon earnings, this evidence is being used to prove that the mills are overtaxed at the recent assessments of about \$35,000,000 on its Manchester holdings.

David W. Jarvis of New York City, senior selling agent of the Amoskeag, exhibited specimens of goods made at the Amoskeag looms, and of other goods made in southern mills which are in direct competition with them. He showed, for instance, a blue chambray upon the construction of which before the war the Amoskeag employed as high as 10,000 looms. All of this business has been lost, he said, because of increased cost of manufacture here and lower costs in the south.

Amoskeag Finally Withdrew  
The Amoskeag devised another kind of chambray which it was thought could compete with the southern product and the opening quotations last season on this were around 60 cents a pound. Prices fell off under competition with the result that the Amoskeag withdrew finally from the field because, as Mr. Jarvis explained, "it was impossible for us to make the cloth at the prices offered by southern mills and get out whole."

Staple Amoskeag ginghams, he said, opened in October at 14.40 cents a yard and the southern mills put out competitive ginghams at 12 cents. In January this competition forced the Amoskeag to drop to 12 1/2 cents and at the recent textile opening this price was retained for the coming season. Last week Monday the southern ginghams dropped to 11 cents. Asked how much business the Amoskeag had been able to get under this competitive situation, the agent said: "A ridiculously small amount." In the fancy gingham market, the

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## CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS TO MEET FOR COUNTRY'S BUSINESS

Third Session of 14th Parliament to Deal With Several  
Weighty Measures—Government in Technical Minority

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The third session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada, commencing on Thursday, Feb. 27, is heralded in a technical minority of four and dependent for their existence upon the good will of the Progressives. The Conservatives are the official Opposition. The western farmers, with their scanty Labor and Independent allies, are strong exponents of a substantial all-round reduction tariff of free trade between Great Britain and Canada, reciprocal trade in natural products with the United States and of putting farm machinery and other objects vital to their welfare on the free list.

While the Government aims in the same direction its policy is to hasten slowly, placating the prairies with one hand while propitiating eastern industry with the other. It is not an easy position. And suppose they lost, it is asked. Suppose Progressive antagonism to sky-high tariff walls should be forgotten long enough to side with the enemy and defeat the Government, bringing on a general election? It is doubtful if any party would have a majority over all, and probable that the Conservatives would be strengthened at the expense of the Progressives. Only Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, wants to put the theory to the test.

The Liberal Party has suffered some severe blows since the close of the last session: two by-elections lost and two serious retirements from the Cabinet. W. S. Fielding, Minister of

## JAPAN READY TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

By Special Cable

PEKING, Feb. 28.—The Japanese Minister to China, Yoshizawa Kenkichi, had a long conference with Mr. Karakhan, the Russian representative. The former states that Japan is ready to re-establish normal relations with Russia. The only difficulty is to find a way to assure success for the negotiations.

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ELEVATED PLEADS  
FOR MORE CAPITAL

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new rail to insure safety in travel means additional investment to be met by capital.

Capital is ordinarily obtained by the issue of corporate stock or bonds. But under the settled policy of this Commonwealth no stock can be issued at less than par value, and no bonds can be issued in excess of outstanding stock. Until, therefore, the stock of the Boston Elevated sells at par and the margin between outstanding stock and bonds has been increased the door is closed to the issue of corporate securities.

The ability of this state enterprise to meet current expenditures from current revenue has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investing public. Its bonds have become legal investments for our savings banks.

When, however, an investor is asked to subscribe to a new issue of corporate stock and finds that the rental dividends will be guaranteed only for the remaining 4 1/2 years of assured public control, he hesitates to chance the possibility that at the end of that period the Legislature may decide to return the property to the stockholders from whom it was leased.

It all seems to come to this; that unless there be legislation extending the period of public control, any new issue of stock at par will be impossible. And without it there can be no issue of bonds.

It may be suggested that special legislation changing the state policies would solve the problem. The trustees do not believe that such exception would be allowed, nor would they wish to urge it. The advantage realized from any wavering in the long-standing policy of the Commonwealth would seriously jeopardize the future standing of such securities.

It would seem, however, consistent with sound public policy that there should be legislation which would enable our car riders to secure necessary capital upon rates that would reflect the advantage of a public over a private enterprise. The trustees have been disinclined to point out any other specific measure of relief than that sought under House Bill 109, which, as far as it goes, is helpful in a limited sense.

Apparently, look in whatever direction one may, the all-important change in the present situation seems to be the making of more definite, in one way or another, what is to be the tenure of public control, whether or not it is to extend beyond 1928.

POLITICS DETAILS  
TAUGHT TO WOMENMrs. Halsey W. Wilson Closes  
School Held in Boston

Women seeking to find their place in the practical program of politics must remember, according to Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of New York City, who closed her two days' School of Politics last night at Gilbert Hall, that it is not enough to know the fundamentals of the party, and to be well posted on all issues concerned in the campaign. Women must realize, too, that there is an art of speech making to be perfected, a platform manner and presence to be cultivated, else their highest efficiency will not be reached.

Mrs. Wilson does not scorn to urge her pupils systematically to practice their speeches before the mirror—or on the family, if necessary—before attempting to make them in public. If there are protests it doesn't make any difference. The family should be sufficiently interested in the cause to listen and to offer helpful suggestions on the liveliness of the speech, the wisdom of its length and kindred matters.

Mrs. Wilson touched also on the matter of dress for women making political speeches. No tinkling bangles or superfluous trimmings to distract the attention of the audience. Trim, smart gowns of dark colors, interesting to look at but not obtrusive.

The last session of the school was given over to the assembling and discussion of many smaller points not dealt with in the previous three sessions. Certain practical suggestions were made about the organization of political groups, and an added final reminder given that women must thoroughly investigate all subjects with which they proposed to deal in public before doing so, in order that the charge of a flimsy understanding might never be made and lead to the loss of effectiveness.

The session was concluded with a brief résumé, by Charles M. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, on the work being done by that body. Mr. McGlue declared that regardless of whether President Coolidge is nominated the work of registering the voters that far has indicated that there will be enough registered Democrats in Massachusetts to elect a Democratic Governor and Senator.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS  
INQUIRY IS PLANNED

Club women of Massachusetts are asked by the chairman on social and industrial conditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Charles F. Bates, to make personal inquiries at the police stations in their various communities regarding juvenile offenders with a view to rendering intelligent help.

They are to ask how many young people have been brought there during the year and what disposition has been made of their cases. With this definite information, the club women purpose constructive remedial measures where necessary. This and other questions will be discussed at a luncheon conference to be held by her department early in April.

The annual state conference on Home Economics, Mrs. W. H. Williams, chairman, is to be held on April 14 and 15 in the new lecture hall of the Jordan Marsh Company. The conference will be open to all women, whether club women or not. Dr. Kenyon L. Brierfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is to tell of the work of the college and the annual Woman's Club Week to be held there in June.

The Spring Presidents' Conference is to be held at the woman's clubhouse, Newton Center, April 9.

MAINE ADVISED  
TO DEVELOP POWEREngineer Says State Is Low  
Down in the List

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28 (Special).—Maine stood twenty-ninth among the states in the total of electric power produced in 1923, with a record of only .85 of 1 per cent, said Charles A. Mixer, chief engineer of the Rumford Falls Power Company, in addressing the members of the Maine Association of Engineers last night.

Regarding the total electricity from water power, Mr. Mixer said that Maine produced a little better share, because some states have no water power. Maine, he said, produced 2.24 per cent, while 11 other states produced more.

"In the six states of New England," he said, "Maine stands fourth in the amount of electric power produced by both water and fuel. Even little Rhode Island produces more than Maine, and of course Connecticut does."

"Water power undeveloped is worth nothing. It developed the state might at least receive taxes on the improvement. And from one or two developments the Maine Central Railroad might receive enough more passenger and freight business during the construction period to permit it to resume dividends. Then the railroad could be relieved of hauling some of the bulky fuel for less than cost. A few people could enjoy using some of the electricity and the remainder of it could be used by some one else until we could use it ourselves."

32D DEGREE GIVEN  
IN SYMPHONY HALLConsistory Initiates 250 Masons  
—Leon M. Abbott Speaks

Some 2600 members and their Masonic guests witnessed the conferring of the 32d and 23d degrees on about 250 candidates by the Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry yesterday at a special rendezvous in Symphony Hall. The work was exemplified in full form. The 32d grade ceremony was under the direction of Olin D. Dickerman, as Master of Ceremonies. Winthrop M. Cushing had charge of the 23d degree in the afternoon.

Preceding the 32d degree, Almon B. Cilley, Commander-in-Chief, presented Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, who made a short address and then introduced some of the members of the Supreme Council.

Between the degrees a concert was given by the Consistory choir and orchestra, assisted by two soloists, Miss Betty Gray and Miss Marjorie Warren Radbatter, who were applauded enthusiastically.

GRADE CROSSINGS  
TO BE ABOLISHEDNew Hampshire Highway Board  
Announces Plans

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special).—The New Hampshire Highway Commission today announces its intention of abolishing a number of grade crossings this year, beginning with those at Andover and Milford. A public hearing has also been set for March 20 on a petition to abolish electric railway grade crossings in Hooksett.

Other highway department plans call for widening an underpass between Andover and East Andover, for rebuilding portions of the Concord-Clairemont road at Sunapee and near Contoosook, for the completion of the central road from Concord to Portsmouth and for a complete surfacing of the Dartmouth College road.

Sections of the Daniel Webster Highway in Hooksett and Pembroke will be rebuilt; there will be resurfacing in Concord and probably some rebuilding in Boscowan.

SOUTH IS KEEN COMPETITOR,  
SAYS AMOSKEAG SALES HEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

of manufacture, especially the making of handkerchiefs. Asked what effect that would have on the prosperity of the company, he said:

"It's only a flash in the pan. The Amoskeag could make more handkerchiefs in a week than every man, woman and child in the United States could consume in a year."

**Insurance Values Given**  
Another measure of possible values for taxation purposes was considered when the Amoskeag called as a witness Louis H. Kuhnert, vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which carries insurance on the mill property. The Amoskeag tried to show by him that values for insurance purposes have no relation to values for taxation purposes.

Mr. Kuhnert testified that the 6000 mills insured by his company are appraised for the purpose not on a basis of market value or value for sale purposes but on a basis of replacement costs or what it would take to restore the property.

He said that prior to 1918 he insured the Amoskeag at \$24,600,000. In 1918 this was raised to \$28,000,000 and in 1920 to \$39,425,000. In addition there was \$4,075,000 on the Stark Mills which the Amoskeag absorbed in 1922 and \$10,193,000 on storehouses and other non-manufacturing buildings.

This insurance, he said, was of course on the destructible property only and did not include real estate, and the values taken were those of "replacement costs reasonably depreciated." The net cost of this insurance was only 4 1/2 cents per \$100.



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## Churchmen Authorities on Prohibition



Left to Right—E. Deets Pickett, Research Secretary; Bishop William Fraser McDowell, President, and The Rev. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church

WET TALK ABATES  
AS BIG DRY WAVE  
SWEEPS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

part, regarding the church's attitude  
toward temperance:

The department of temperance was created by the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. The work is carried forward by a board of 16 members and through a special committee that co-operates with the commission of temperance of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and which publishes the literature in our various periodicals.

Our church members are in accord with the deliverances of the church which is in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and obedience to the law. Our work is largely educational.

The membership given for the Reformed Church in 1920 was 337,526, with 1756 churches.

Answering the question of the prohibition attitude of The United Lutheran Church in America, with membership in 1922 of 801,250, the Rev. E. P. Pfaltzsch, Reading, Pa., chairman of the Committee on Moral and Social Welfare, directs attention to the enforcement resolution passed unanimously at the biennial convention of the church in 1922. This reads:

"Concerning the problem which has been created by those who, in an unlawful way are seeking to invalidate the law of the United States in the matter of prohibition enforcement, we would call attention to the constant necessity of enforcement laws on the part of Congress to render all constitutional provisions effective. It is the duty of loyal citizens everywhere to abide by constitutional provisions and the laws passed by Congress relating to their enforcement."

The writer adds:  
The Lutheran church believes in the separation of church and state, consequently we are interested in these questions from the standpoint of educating our members to the application of them as Christian citizens. Many articles on the subject appear in our religious press and especially also in our Bible literature.

## WOMEN'S CLUB PLAY READY

Members of the Professional Women's Club of Boston who are cast in the club's annual show, "The Torch Bearer," are ready for the rising of the curtain at Jordan Hall at 8 o'clock Saturday night. Dress rehearsals have been described as most successful, and the advance sale of seats indicates that the show will be a financial success.

The leading part, that of Mrs. Ricker, will be taken by Mrs. Elise Adams Woelher of Jamaica Plain. Miss Bertha Wesselhoft of Weymouth, a former president of the club, has been allotted the character part of Mrs. Pantinell. Miss Olive Bogart will appear as Mrs. Sell.

## NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York was placed on a \$16 annual basis at the meeting Wednesday of the board of directors. The former dividend was \$12 a year with extra which brought it up to \$16 for the last three years.

Fashions for Hats Will Convince  
Skeptics That Women Have EarsStylish Chapeaux May Be a Riot of Color, but They Must  
Not Conceal the Features, Is Edict From Fashion Show

Hats this spring may be of any color known to the ingenuity of man and they may be of curious, often dramatic shapes, but there is one thing which emphatically they must not do—they must not conceal any of the features of the wearer.

The New England Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Millinery Association, doubtless aided and abetted by the Paris prophets, held their spring fashion show at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last evening, and although the parade of the models was a silent one without "ballyhoo" of any description, the knell of the drooping hat, small or large, was clearly sounded. It is sad news for some who welcomed both the poetic sound of the "cloche" and its pliant air of a beauty shadowed by mystery. Of course there will be those, as there always are, who will be brave and defy mass-edict and continue to demand small hats that shade eyes and hide ears.

As far as the association is concerned the mode of the "flapper" is as successfully ended as if it never existed. The day of the "smart young woman" is here with skirts of decorous length, a proud dignity of carriage instead of a slink, and the logical number of facial features duly acknowledged. If she wears what the association says she should, she is likely to hear an occasional irrepressible youngster shrill, "Oh, mother—that lady's got ears!" for her hats will be worn so that they show.

The runway down the center of the ballroom was the stage upon which the pagan war of the manlines wore neutral colored frocks with which the quick succession of varicolored hats was very effective. Multiples of brown for the straw hats themselves seemed in greatest prominence, ruddy golden bronzes, degrees of henna and rust and bronze-reds and plain brown, their high lights accentuated by clusters of glowing blooms or ribbons. Luce, desirable for its beauty for centuries, is well in the foreground as trimming for the more stately hats. It may be in the form of veils or of sashes gracefully looped and flowing down over the shoulder, but it is very sheer and silky and exquisitely patterned. Streamers of it are particularly effective.

Not all the hats were softened by lace. There were glittering toques of black or blue straw. There were trim sport hats of lemon yellow—"bananas" they call it, with energetic little fans of quills. But whatever they are they all flare away from the face. Some times they flare away from the back of the head, too, but they cast no shadows downward.

A glittering helmet, close fitting and enchanting, of gold tissue with jade tassels at each side deftly made to imitate the helmet of a crusader occasioned considerable applause.

An audience of some 1500 persons sat in the darkened ballroom and

watched the pathway of ice-white light through which the young women moved with such dignity and grace. An orchestra played jazz, even to mark the progress of young women wearing hats that Madame Pompadour might have envied even if she shuddered at the music. But at the end of the evening one thing was amazingly clear. The hats do not hide the features.

OVER \$25,000 RAISED  
OF BOSTON'S \$250,000  
FOR REICH CHILDREN

More than \$25,000 has already been raised in Boston toward the city's quota of \$250,000 for the relief of German children, according to John F. Moors, chairman of the committee in charge of the fund. The campaign has not yet begun officially, but with the enthusiastic response thus far received, local officials of the drive expressed confidence yesterday that the required total would be raised.

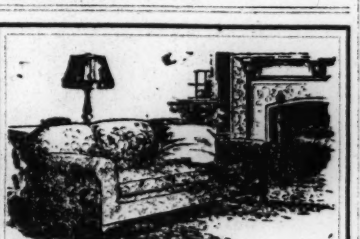
Upward of \$1000 was given at a meeting yesterday at which Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen and Dr. Alice Salomon, internationally known welfare worker, spoke.

The motion fixing the quota was put by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and passed without dissent.

A second meeting will be held Wednesday, while plans have been made to hold public meetings at which army men who have seen service in Germany will speak.

## HOW STYLES ARE DETERMINED

Lewis Kingman, New England advertising manager of Vogue, told the members of the Women's Advertising Club of Boston last night that women's dress modes in the United States are no longer set by European fashion leaders, but that, on the contrary, they are the result of preference by American women who travel extensively and who select, as styles to be imitated at home, the best clothing ideas that can be found in foreign markets.

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WOMEN IN DRIVE  
FOR GOV. BAXTERMaine Group Demands His Nomination  
in Primaries

FAIRFIELD Me., Feb. 28 (Special).—A definite movement to make Gov. Percival P. Baxter the Republican candidate for Governor in the coming primaries has been started here by a group of women headed by Miss Lucia Connor, daughter of a one-time Governor of the State. A pledge favoring the nomination of Calvin Coolidge as President and demanding the nomination of Governor Baxter as Governor is being circulated by this group among the Republican women of the State.

With regard to the movement Miss Connor says:

"We feel that the best interests of the State demand that Governor Baxter be retained in office. We do not want to see the State turned over to the corporations and bosses. Feeling that way, we started this work, a work which we think is for the good of Maine."

Miss Connor was asked if the Governor had consented to this. "Not yet," was her reply, "but I am very sure that he would not fail to heed the outcry for him."

At present Governor Baxter is non-committal. He had stated early in the campaign that he would not be a candidate, but if an overwhelming endorsement reaches him, there is a feeling that he may reconsider. There are two Republican candidates now in the field.

EDITOR WILL OPEN  
B. U. RAIL FORUMConsolidation Provision of Act of  
1920 Is Major Knox's Topic

Maj. Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Union will open the public forum on the "New England Railroad Problem," which will be conducted under the auspices of the economics department of the Boston University college of business administration, tonight, at 8 p. m., in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The public is invited, and open discussion from the floor after the address will be encouraged.

Major Knox's subject will be the consolidation provision of the Transportation Act of 1920 and its broad aspects as they present themselves to New England. The opening of the forum has been delayed two weeks, but the series of lectures will proceed now as scheduled.

Other speakers in the course will include: Walter A. Dutton, chairman of the Vermont Public Utilities Commission; Charles E. Gurney, chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission; David C. Ellis, commissioner of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Utilities; and M. S. Sherman of the Springfield Union.

The topics to be presented include a survey of the whole field of railroads and their administration. No one solution will be given to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various treatments that are being proposed.

ACTION EXPECTED  
AFTER DEADLOCKRhode Island Senate Due to Vote  
on Bill Responsible for  
29-Hour Sitting

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special).—When the Rhode Island Senate reconvened this afternoon, following adjournment at 7:45 Wednesday evening after a sitting of 29 hours and 30 minutes, the longest in its history, it was expected that the Bristol Soldiers' Home building bill would be allowed to come to a vote. The deadlock began on Tuesday when Senator William F. McMeahan, Republican, interposed objection to unanimous consent on the ground that it should not be given right of way over matters of greater importance.

The Democratic Senators are flustered primarily to force to a vote the platform measures, but had agreed to desist from obstructive tactics if the Quinn resolution calling for a constitutional convention were allowed to pass.

During the afternoon yesterday the State Treasurer, Adolphus C. Knowles, Democrat, appeared in each branch of the general assembly and urged the members of the Legislature to do their utmost to prevent delay in passing the appropriation bill. Mr. Knowles told the Senate and House of Representatives that the credit of the State is at stake, and that, although he has no authority in law to do so, he will pay money to meet obligations of the State, whether the bill passes or not.

Mr. Knowles asked the privilege of addressing the houses and told the Legislature that action on the appropriations bill is imperative. There are three bond issues, on which interest will be due next month. This obligation amounts to about \$11,000, and there is no money available specifically for the purpose until the bill passes. He says the State is morally and legally bound by contract to pay the interest when due.

In order that this obligation is met Mr. Knowles said it will be necessary for him to draw a check on Feb. 29 to pay the first of the dividends on March 1.

"Rhode Island has never defaulted its payments," said Mr. Knowles, "and it cannot afford to do so now, if it expects to sell bonds in the future, as it hopes to. Every member of the Legislature should realize what it means to hold up the appropriations bill."

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IN the fascinating modistes' shops along the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome, the little tailored hat of milan carried all before it. Cora Marson featured it in a chic, low crowned tricorne. Helene & Julia presented the octagon sailor, Rose Descat re-created a brimless cloche and Germaine revealed her originality in a variety of close-fitting chapeaux with tiny brims. The large mushroom shape is the exception which proves the rule of the small tailored hat of milan.

McCreery presents these and many more clever new Parisian creations in the Blue Salon.

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Helene & Julia  
Lejonne  
Marie Lancret  
Marie Guy  
Suzelle  
Marie Louise



## EDUCATORS GROUP ELECTS MCANDREW AS NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the value of a college education," as having been used to increase the numbers of students in colleges. Today he said we are faced by two points of view. One group insists that only the "mentally elect" shall be admitted to colleges; the other group maintains that all those with requisite preparation are entitled to the opportunity.

### New Teaching Plan

The remarkable plan of individual instruction in Winnetka, Ill., for the study of which the Commonwealth Fund has recently made an appropriation was discussed today by Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of schools in Winnetka. He said:

Children are promoted as individuals whenever they finish a grade's work in any subject in the public schools of Winnetka. A child may be promoted to fourth grade in reading while he is still doing third-grade arithmetic. He may be promoted in one subject in November, in another subject in February, in another subject in April or May. It makes no difference what time of the year, what the condition of his other subjects, or what the work of other pupils. Each child is an individual, moving through the course of study at his own natural rate.

Promotion does not necessarily involve a change of room. No children are together, anyway, so a child may readily do third-grade reading and fourth-grade arithmetic under the same teacher.

There are no recitations in Winnetka. Instead, each child is tested at the end of each unit of work. This test does not merely sample his knowledge, but covers every point that he is supposed to have learned. The tests are given at frequent intervals, and are, therefore, short. By eliminating the recitation, the Winnetka schools are able to give from 2 hours to 2 1/2 hours every day to group and creative activities for which the pupils have little time. The children write, edit, set up the type, read the proof, and publish a school paper. They solicit advertising for it. They deposit their receipts in a commercial bank account and draw checks.

Other children have organized a finance corporation which furnishes capital for the school paper, the school store, the dramatic work, and other pupil activities. This finance corporation, of which the stockholders range from the school children to the parents, has a capital of \$10,000 and pays dividends semiannually.

Second and third-grade children preside over self-governing assemblies in approved elementary form, while their classmates discuss playground rules, the proper care of the building, and many other items of school business.

### Department of Education

With Place in Cabinet, a Just Move, Says Dr. Strayer

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—In a compact, straightforward argument for the congressional bill for a federal department of education, George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, New York City, said:

For five years those interested in public education throughout the United States have proposed methods by which the Federal Government may contribute to the development of a more efficient system of public education. The bill which has been before Congress, providing a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, for research and investigation in education, and for federal aid for the purpose of encouraging the states to meet certain deficiencies which are commonly found throughout the National educational organizations.

During the past month hearings have been held before both the Senate and the House committees. Possibly the most striking fact in connection with these hearings is the number of laymen representing national organizations who appeared in support of the measure. Twenty-one organizations, having membership running into the millions, sent their representatives to Washington to ask that Congress, through the passage of the education bill, take the next step in the development of our public school system.

During the period that the education bill has been before the public, there has been developed a clear recognition of the need for the support of a federal agency competent to provide leadership and to undertake research and investigation that will be significant for the guidance of those charged with the responsibility of administering education in all of the states.

We have long been accustomed to the idea of research undertaken by the Federal Government in the fields of agriculture, engineering, commerce, and industry. The benefits which have come to all of the people from these activities are commonly acknowledged. Many inquiries should be undertaken in education with respect to curricula, methods of teaching and of learning, problems of organization, administration, and finance, the results of which when made available will contribute in large degree to the development of a more efficient public school system.

### Motion Picture Equipment

Deemed Education Essential  
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Motion picture equipment should be provided for the classroom as well as textbooks or crayons or maps, it was stated in the visual education section today by A. W. Abrams, director of visual instruction.

### FLORISTS

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## Two Officials of the Department of Superintendence, N. E. A.



Left to Right—Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich., an Executive Committee Member; M. G. Clark, Superintendent of Schools, Sioux City, Iowa, a Second Vice-President

tion, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y. He said:

Visual aids to instruction are physical equipment. Like the apparatus for natural science classes, materials for teaching drawing and tools for vocational instruction, projection apparatus and pictures of various kinds for class instruction must be provided by boards of education as an essential part of school equipment, or we shall make little progress in visual instruction.

We do not have at present even a good beginning of an adequate supply of pictures that meet educational standards for the classroom. In the field of motion pictures we find announcements of business concerns that claim to furnish a large number of films on all subjects. But on examination these have at best only a popular informational or entertainment value, not related closely to the school course, or adapted to train pupils in thought processes.

The supply of slides is so limited, the quality is so poor, and real significance is so lacking that no fair trial of the value of visual instruction can be made. The occasional showing of a motion picture film or an infrequent lecture accompanied by slides in an assembly room can have but poor results. Such exercises may dissipate energy and relieve pupils of close and sustained mental activity.

New York pays one-half the cost of approved projection apparatus purchased by its elementary and secondary schools. For approval it must be evident that the projectors are adapted to and being purchased for classroom use. A bureau of visual instruction is maintained by legislative appropriations as a part of the State Education Department. This bureau has not undertaken to supply motion picture films. The State began six years ago to prepare sets of lantern slides for popular educational extension and later some of the sets were made available for larger schools. For 25 years, however, there was no recognition of the fact that visual instruction has a place in the schoolroom.

### School Money an Investment,

Not an Expense, Is Claim

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—"Money for schools is money invested; money for roads and public buildings is money expended," said E. W. Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education, Concord, N. H., speaking today before the educational publicity group of the department of superintendence. He said:

Schools are maintained by public taxation as are also highways and bridges, public buildings, police and fire protection. From all the rest, schools are by nature separate. They never should be supported from the same budget, administered by the same officers or joined in the public mind when support is sought.

All of the money which passes through our hands is either invested or expended. Part we expend for food, clothing, shelter and services. We buy hats, houses and automobiles. Our purchases are worth the price, but from the hour of purchase they depreciate in value. Part we invest in bank loans, in mortgages and in stocks and bonds. This money is not expended. It does not stand idle. Each month it increases by the natural increase of invested funds.

So it is with our taxes. We tax ourselves to build roads and bridges and public buildings. These are worth the price, but from the day of erection they continually depreciate in value till they must be replaced or renewed. Also we tax ourselves to educate our children, to teach them honesty and industry and citizenship. This purchase is of immediate value, but it is a purchase which increases in worth each year until the pupils in full measure can enrich the State by their honesty and industry and civic virtues. The money for schools, then,

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### School Executives Viewed as Salesmen of Education

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—"The Superintendent as a Salesman of Education" was the subject of a talk by Burr J. Merriam, superintendent of schools, Framingham, Mass., before the conference of superintendents of cities of population between 10,000 and 25,000. He said in part:

It is difficult to arrange a method of progress with steps having priority of claim. One step mingles with others. If we are to be, in the best sense of the term, worthy salesmen of education, we must to a greater degree emerge from our long time isolation, our pitiful go-it-aloneness, our timidity to talk about our work. We must consider public education as the leading business of our community. We must understand that the public, which furnishes the capital and the materials of the business, is entitled to a full knowledge of the undertaking. This information must be furnished, not in the phrases of pedagogy so familiar to us, but in plain everyday English.

He gave three requisites of an ideal superintendent as: He must have a thorough knowledge of his job; he must have a firm belief and abiding joy in his work; he must have absolute and unwavering squareness and honesty of purpose.

Among the methods Mr. Merriam recommended in obtaining proper publicity were: By giving school committees full information; by taking the supervisory and teaching staffs into partnership; by showing pupils the reasons for school work; by keeping the parents in close touch with the educational situation.

### High School Deans for Girls

Declared Important Factors

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The high-school dean for girls is an essential factor in development for community environment, and she in connection with the system of senior sponsors for freshman girls, has helped to remove the tendency toward hazing, declared J. E. Armstrong, principal of the Englewood High School, Chicago, Ill., today in a joint session of the department of deans for women and the National Association of Secondary School Principals. He said:

Supervision for high-school girls is greatly needed. The classroom teacher has to hold all of her students to a standard, and cannot show much sympathy for those who differ from type. The crowded conditions are more severe upon girls than upon boys, and the dean's office, together with the social events of the school, are the laboratory for teaching such girls how to live happily and in a community.

### Positive Policy Advocated

in Vocational Education

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Public vocational education must fit in with general education and with vocation, E. C. Hartwell of Buffalo told the vocational group this morning. He said:

The official prerequisites for sound policy development in the matter of

vocational education include: Recognition of the necessary, distinctive and legitimate functions of vocational education and the aggressive assumption of responsibility for its promotion, development, and organization as an integral part of the public educational system; provision of suitable and adequate facilities to enable vocational education properly to render out of its own experience and by safe-guarding it from distortion by policies borrowed from other educational fields; official appreciation of the fact that the fundamental requirements for the healthy growth of vocational education policies are not cold indifference but sympathetic attention; not careless neglect but patient cultivation, not pruning and restriction but stimulation and room for expansion; not hasty judgment but generous opportunity to produce results; not narrow condemnation but broad understanding; not fear of their encroachments but welcome to their services. In other words, positive policy building should be the chief official concern rather than negative policy determination.

### Federal Leadership Advised in Education of Immigrants

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Immigrant education is a federal question and should have federal leadership, Albert Shiels, professor of education in Columbia University, told the immigrant education group today. Such leadership, he declared, should be vested only in a federal department of education, and pending that, in the present bureau of education in the Department of the Interior. In this conclusion, he said:

We are not considering individuals or their excellence or unfitness, real or alleged. We are convinced that when public funds are expended for a piece of professional work it should be done under direction of professional people to the end that the expenditure may observe those fine traditions that consider only the public welfare.

### Instructional Films Meager

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—It is not enough to see a film, a child must be prepared for the seeing, said Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, Calif., before the instructional education group today. She said:

The list of instructional films is meager. The scenario maker has ever in thought a situation which will catch the public fancy; the educator requires a scene true to fact. The scenario writer plays upon the emotions; the educator tries to influence the judgment, to develop discriminating thought and fine appreciation of the best.

The imagination of the teacher must interpret this material for the child. She must see the significance of what is shown on the screen. After all, even visual education falls short without teacher presence and power. We must be sure that the teachers themselves see, for how shall the blind lead the blind?

Citizenship Courses Urged

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Senior high school courses in citizenship were advocated by Milton Bennion of the University of Utah, before the character education group of the Department of Superintendence this morning. He said:

It recapitulates the training for

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character in the grades and brings out the great significance of the social inheritance. It leads the pupil to appreciate his relation to humanity as a whole and to sense his corresponding obligations. It gives a vision beyond selfish or partisan interests. It provides a point of view from which the pupil may grasp the laws of social progress and identify himself with the affairs of the world.

### Able Boards of Education

Needed for Schools' Welfare

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—No man is secure in a city superintendency, J. H. Beveridge told the general session today. He said in part:

The city superintendency is a public administrative position, subject to political entanglements, district prejudice, parental whims, newspaper misrepresentation, internal dissension, external pressure, large responsibility and often limited power. One of the most trying hazards of the position is the fact that the superintendent is the budget problem. Increased expenditure with a rising tax rate brings opposition of large taxpayers who often are influential members of a community. Superintendents today are being attacked for extravagance in a way that is almost alarming. They must sell their programs to their communities.

Many able men become members of boards of education, knowing well their own business duties, but failing to relate that experience to their work as members of the boards of education. There are some in every community who seem to think that one of the chief functions of a board member is to grant favors and pay political debts.

As a citizen interested in the welfare of his city, would it not be appropriate for the superintendent to take a quiet and effective interest in the selection of honest, efficient, capable, upright and progressive members of the board of education?

Two hazards of the superintendency come from within—lack of adequate preparation for his work and the difficulty of summoning courage to carry out his convictions.

### Connecticut's Adult Program

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Connecticut's adult education program was described by Howard Bradstreet before the immigrant education group today. The high spots in the program, he gave as minimum of state direction with maximum of local control; appointment of local directors with salaries paid in half by the State; development of a teaching staff through summer courses and normal schools; granting of certificates to teachers throughout the State, and withholding of state funds if uncertificated teachers are employed.

### Wellesley Enrolls 70 "Granddaughters"

Class of '80 Is Earliest Represented; '03 Is Latest

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 28.—There are about 70 Wellesley granddaughters—girls whose mothers and grandmothers were graduated from Wellesley College—enrolled this year. The earliest class to send a granddaughter was that of 1880, and the latest, that of 1903. So far there has been only one generation, but the college is waiting eagerly until a few 12 and 13-year-olds can become Wellesley great-granddaughters.

Every fall Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college, gives a tea for the freshman granddaughters, and their Wellesley mothers, as well as the faculty members who were classmates of the mothers.

Instead of fairy stories for good-night tales, the college granddaughters were brought up, they say, on stories of Wellesley. Some of the mothers do not realize that times change as much at college as elsewhere. The result is that when their daughters arrive at Wellesley they are disappointed greatly to find that girls do not still slide down Tower Court Hill on dust pans.

One girl came to Wellesley firmly convinced that one had to walk miles through open fields and meadows to go from one building to another. Another, who had been shown pictures of the class crews in their wide skirts and sailor hats, believed that was the official costume of the Wellesley girl. Besides the granddaughters there are any number of nieces and sisters, but sisters do not seem so obliged to go to the same college, many going to different places "just to be different."

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## MOUNT HOLYOKE COUNCIL GATHERS

Alumnae From All Over Country

Meet at South Hadley for Annual Conference

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special).—Members of the Graduate Council of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, of which Mrs. Frank G. Wilkins of Washington, D. C., is president, are gathering here today for the tenth annual meeting of the



Mrs. Frank G. Wilkins  
President of Mt. Holyoke College Alumnae Association

organization, which will open this evening with a session of the executive committee and continue through Friday and Saturday.

Composed of about 50 members, representing the alumnae at large, as well as the various local associations, the council meets yearly with the purpose of bringing together the widely scattered interests of Mount Holyoke alumnae and of establishing a more direct relationship between them and the college.

On Friday, following the usual college chapel exercises, there will be various committee meetings, after which the delegates will make a tour on the campus. Roll call will be held at 11 o'clock, after which reports of officers and committees will be heard and nominations made for the alumnae members of the board of trustees of the college.

The afternoon session will open with an address of welcome by President Mary E. Woolley. Other addresses will be given by Dr. Alma G. Stokely, professor of botany, Dr. Samuel P. Hayes, professor of psychology, and Miss C. Maud H. Lyles, instructor in journalism and director of the college press bureau. In the evening the councilors will be the guests of honor at the presentation of three original one-act plays produced by English 26, the college playshop.

The Saturday morning session will take the form of a forum on citizenship, when Miss Gertrude Brown '24, chairman of the Mount Holyoke College Community, will open the discussion on the duties of the college woman as a citizen by an address on "College Preparation for Citizenship."

A luncheon served at the new hillside dormitory, at which President Woolley will again address the councilors on the subject "Looking Forward," will close the sessions.

### VESSELS BREAK LAW;

WHISKY CONFISCATED

With more steamers in port from overseas countries at one time than for some months, Boston customs officials have been very vigilant in guarding against the landing of liquor. Strict

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search has been made of all vessels by the special duty squad.

Three of the steamers now in port were found to have more liquor on board than was permitted. The German steamer *Ermland*, from Hamburg, carried 150 bottles of liquor in excess of the amount reported on the ship's manifest. The American steamer *West Kedron*, from African ports, had 25 quarts of whisky, and the British steamer *Sudicron* from the Far East, 23 quarts. All this liquor was confiscated.

## STATE LIABILITY FUND PROPOSED

The establishment of a state fund to insure the liability of employers within the Commonwealth, was urged this morning by Charles J. Hodson, representing the state branch of the A. F. of L., whose petition for such legislation, was heard by the legislative committee on judiciary. Besides the establishment of such a fund, the bill, which was sponsored by Representative Charles A. Kelley of Worcester, provides for the creation of a state industrial commission, to consist of seven members, one of whom shall be a woman, and this commission to be known as the Department of Industrial Accidents.

The bill in practically all details is similar to the one filed last year by the state branch. By it all expenses of the proposed commission are to be paid out of the State treasury and that besides whatever powers, duties and jurisdiction be conferred on it, it will also have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Board.

## NEW GRAIN EXPORT RULES ARE POSTPONED

Rules and regulations governing the loading of export grain on vessels at Boston, which were to become effective March 1, according to agreement of the North Atlantic-United Kingdom Freight Conference, have been postponed until March 15, it was announced today. Boston grain exporters objected to some of the rules and a special meeting of the committee on transportation of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was held for discussion of the subject.

Recommendations were made at this meeting, regarding certain changes in the proposed rules, which were forwarded to the secretary of the North Atlantic-United Kingdom Freight Conference. The maritime association was advised today that the conference has agreed to postpone the new rules.

## CUSTOMS ASSOCIATION PICKS NEW OFFICERS

Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the United States Customs Association, an organization of employees of the customs service, held at the Custom House last evening.

The following were elected: Charles F. Gleitsman, president; Martin J. Finn, vice-president; John J. O'Keefe, secretary; William P. Carroll, treasurer; and the following executive committee: Robert E. Newsome, T. P. Cotter and G. A. Meulle.

W. H. Bond, national president of the organization, addressed the meeting.

## CAPT METCALFE ON HOMERIC

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## FARMERS FORCE PRICE LEVEL DOWN

### Eastern States Exchange Now Largest Single Distributor in Its Territory

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—That the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is moving farm supplies from the west to 457 stations in New England and Delaware at the rate of 50 carloads every two days and has become the largest single distributing organization in its territory was set forth yesterday afternoon at the closing session of its annual meeting here. Stress was laid on the point that the benefits, far from being confined to the 12,500 members, are extended to other purchasers in the form of reduced prices exacted from the feed and fertilizer dealers in competition.

Plans were instituted to widen the usefulness of the exchange during the coming year. It was recommended that the co-operative buying season for leading staples be spread over a longer period, thus exerting an influence for low prices to a greater extent.

On the advice of Howard W. Selby, general manager, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of reorganization by which directors and members of the executive committee may be chosen through the county farm bureaus. The chairman of the buying committee for each bureau would become a director in the exchange and the directors from each state would form a buying committee for that state, while the chairman of the state committee would become a member of the exchange's executive committee. This committee would continue to have seven members, but the board of directors would be enlarged to 50 or more members.

Amendment of the regulations governing the composition of dairy feed formulas to give more flexibility in meeting varying market conditions was authorized by vote of the members. John D. Zink, assistant general manager, gave an exposition of this side of the exchange's operations.

A debate on the best means of increasing the membership end with an expressed determination that members carry on a personal campaign to spread the knowledge of the organization's advantages among non-members during the coming year.

## WIDENING PROJECT DETAILS DECIDED

### Agreement Reached on Cambridge Street Improvement

Details of the \$3,500,000 Cambridge Street widening project were decided on yesterday at a conference between the Boston street commissioners and the City Planning Board. Provisions are made for an extra 10-foot widening opposite the subway exit on the southern side of Cambridge Street, between Joy and Irving streets, the removal of the subway escalator exit in Scollay Square, and of the kiosk there, which now serves as a subway entrance and exit. The angle of the escalator will be reversed and will deliver its passengers into a small structure which will take the place of the kiosk.

This will leave only one obstruction in Scollay Square. It was originally planned to remove all subway structures, but it was decided that it would cost too much so a compromise plan has been accepted which is expected to be put into effect unless James M. Curley, Mayor, insists on clearing Scollay Square completely. The decision to make the 10-foot additional widening in Cambridge Street will make the width on both sides of the island 50 feet. This is 20 feet short of the width recommended by the finance commission.

## DORCHESTER CHAMBER HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER

Unqualified praise of public officialdom in Massachusetts was voiced at the twelfth annual dinner of the Dorchester Board of Trade, last night, at the Hotel Westminster, Boston, which 300 persons attended.

Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, denounced the "tendency to berate public officials without evidence of their guilt or incompetency." He predicted that the State would be entirely free of debt within a few years. Mr. Allen closed by urging every citizen to take an active part in government.

Thomas H. Dowd, Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, defended the jury system, the only fault with which, he said, lies in the unwillingness of many persons of high estate to serve as jurors when called upon.

"Such an attitude," he said, "is a blow to the very foundation of democracy, for upon the jury system is based all our liberty and law."

## DARTMOUTH AWARDS DEGREES TO 26 MEN

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special)—Twenty-six degrees have been granted by Dartmouth College to students who have just completed their requirements, according to an administrative announcement. The men, originally members of the 1923 class, are as follows:

Bachelor of Arts: H. R. Barrett, of Katanah, N. Y.; R. E. Duffy, of Worcester, Mass.; L. S. Gutterman, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; T. E. McConnell, of Beaver, Pa.; T. H. McKnight, of Sewickley, Pa.; P. F. Morgan, of Claremont, Vt.; H. A. Sullivan, of Worcester, Mass.; and R. M. Udall, of Boston, Mass.

Bachelor of Science: C. G. Aschenbach, of East Orange, N. J.; R. J. Buckley, of Natick, Mass.; C. A. Calder, of East Cleveland, O.; N. P. Carver, of Brookline, Mass.; P. W. Dame, of South Royalton, Mass.; C. F. Gordon, of Washington, D. C.; B. F. Hanbrich, of Claremont, Vt.; P. K. Heep, of Yonkers, N. Y.; P. E. Joslin, of South Synsboro, N. H.; W. H. Kopt, of Washington, O.; J. P. Ludington, of New York, N. Y.; J. S. Paisley, of Melrose, Mass.; J. G. Pollard, of Omaha, Neb.; G. V. Vanderbilt, of Greenville, N. Y.; E. N. Wackerhagen, of Racine, Wis.; H. R. Walker, of Greenwich, Conn.; and G. F. Weston, of Springfield, Mass.

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## GIRLS ARE ADVISED TO SEEK ESSENTIALS

In a talk before the Girls' City Club at the Newbury Street clubhouse last night, Miss Lillie R. Potter, preceptress of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.,

advised young women to dispense with artificiality. She warned them against snobishness, declaring that "snobishness is impossible in the zone of good breeding."

"Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments," she told them.

"Girls of today are just as good and winsome as the girls of a generation ago, the greatest failing being the present-day tendency toward non-essentials. What relief it would be for youth to suddenly hark back to the simple life which has been and will always be the way out of social perplexity and these multitudinous theories which are bewildering to heads and hearts of our youth."

Why not have a renaissance of those unchanging and unchangeable basic truths which will form the bulwark of God's plan for bringing this weary, wayward world back to Him?"

## STATE "EXPORT" TAXES ATTACKED

Amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit any state from levying any tax or impost that acts as a tax on its natural resources is the subject of a proposed memorial to the Congress of the United States which Charles H. McGue, an attorney of Lynn and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, urged before the joint legislative committee on Constitutional Law yesterday.

Mr. McGue made special reference to Pennsylvania's tax on anthracite, and said that if this practice were generally followed to another state, is the subject of a proposed memorial to the Congress of the United States which Charles H. McGue, an attorney of Lynn and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, urged before the joint legislative committee on Constitutional Law yesterday.

He also made a brief argument in favor of his bill, that Congress be memorialized in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the issue of tax-exempt securities.

During the course of the hearing, William S. Youngman of Boston, Senator from the Norfolk and Suffolk senatorial district and Senate chairman of the Finance Committee, had been quite frank in that general he believed that the purpose of such a memorial as that under consideration was right. He did dissent from Mr. McGue's special criticism of the Pennsylvania coal tax, which, he said, amounted to about 18 cents a ton.

## IMPROVED CIVIC CENTER PROPOSED

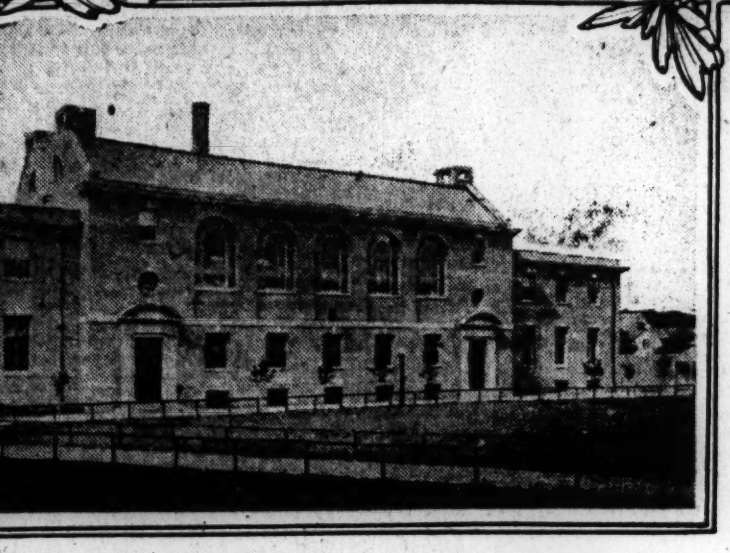
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—Plans for the improvement of the civic center at Court Square through the relocation of old First Church on the side farthest from Maine Street, and the making of various changes in the heights and architectural lines of some of the public and private buildings around the square, have been worked out by the City Planning Board, with the aid of its landscape advisers. The results are offered for public consideration, and will be laid before the City Council at an early meeting. One feature proposed is that owners of property opposite the square in Main Street unite in erecting a monumental building that shall face the civic center and extend over an entire block.

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## Imposing Community Center in Connecticut Town



## School and Community Center Combined in Manchester, Conn.

### Outdoor and Indoor Swimming Facilities Afforded in \$200,000 Recreation Center—Members Pay Dues

MANCHESTER, Conn., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—More than 2400 boys and girls have received instruction in swimming in the indoor and outdoor pools which are a part of the community club here.

Perhaps for a child this mental picture would be shorn of its delight, if he were informed that the pools were a part of a community building which also housed a school, for the building in question is a combination school and recreation center. Its policies are determined by a committee of five persons, serving three years, two of whom are appointed by the school board and the remaining three elected by the school district. Through membership of the club is by payment of dues, the annual budget is met principally by public taxation in the school district.

A donated building, erected in 1917 by a local firm at a cost of \$200,000, Manchester's School and Community Club is a concern which extends the application of the motto "mens sana in corpore sano" beyond the pupils who come under its jurisdiction, to all the members of the surrounding community.

Within the substantially constructed building, the community rooms have the air of an up-to-the-minute country club. Social and reading rooms, which a homelike touch has been given by colorful arrangements and furnishings, are nightly the scene of meetings or entertainments, and the auditorium is not only used for debates and lectures, but is also a place where students of the drama and of music have frequent opportunities for self-expression. Game rooms, club rooms, the indoor swimming pool, two bowling alleys, four billiard and pool tables, and a gymnasium are provided.

In summer the open air equipment is called into play. The outdoor swimming pool, the two playgrounds, a running track of 100 yards straightaway tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and croquet courts, count among their frequenters not only the

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## Water in Oil Pipes Stalls Industries

### Big Rhode Island Power Plant Fails to Generate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special)—More than half the industries in Rhode Island were deprived of electric power and light for several hours yesterday when the oil burning boilers suddenly "lost steam." In the plant of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company in this city, the fires had no more than been rekindled than the steam went down again. The big generators failed absolutely to produce current.

The cause, according to an official statement from the company, was the sudden appearance of sprays of water in the pressure feed nozzles for the oil lead pipes. How this water got into the oil supply cannot be explained by the engineers, who say that the oil was twice tested for quality.

Plants depending on the company's service for power were obliged to wait with idle machinery. Manufacturers and stores without their own lighting systems had to resort to oil lamps and candles where gas was not available.

## MAJ. GEN. PATRICK TO SPEAK AT TECH

### Students to Hear Air Service Chief Tell of Experiments

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the United States Army Air Service, will address a convocation of the students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the "Policies and Development of the Air Service" in Pratt Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Institute, will preside at the meeting which he arranged as a feature of General Patrick's tour of inspection of the aviation bases in and about Boston, including the aviation unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Technology.

General Patrick's talk will consist mainly of an account of the recent experiments carried out by the army fliers at McCook Field, Dayton, O., in testing helicopters, gliders, and motors as well as special experiments in high altitude flights, maneuvers with giant bombers, and smoke screen work. Motion pictures will be shown to illustrate the points of the lecture.

General Patrick recently returned from the Hawaiian Islands and the Canal Zone, where he was planning serial defense of these strategic positions. He therefore will be expected

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## TURN WORKMEN OPPOSE MERGER

### Haverhill Union Not in Favor of Consolidation

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—The turn workmen's local of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union in this city is opposing the proposed amalgamation of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union of Lynn, the Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, and various other independent shoe unions, with the protective union. The Turn Workmen sent no delegates to the convention in Lynn last Sunday.

## DRAMATIC CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

### Richard Stoddard Aldrich '25, Heads Harvard Organization

Annual election of officers for the Harvard Dramatic Club took place last evening in the clubhouse, 69 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge. Richard Stoddard Aldrich '25 of Brookline was elected to the presidency. He has been business manager of the Pi Eta Club during the last year.

Mr. Aldrich spent last summer in Europe, and took special care to go to little-frequented sections of small countries where new, untouched dramatic material might be found that could be adapted for the dramatic club. He secured one play of particular promise, an original Czechoslovakian manuscript, which is now in the course of translation.

Other officers elected last night were: Vice-president, Alexander Hamilton '25, New York; secretary, Leonard Snedeker '25, New York; treasurer, Charles Edward Thorp '25, Kewanee, Ill.; members of the executive committee, Eduardo Sanchez '26, Havana, Cuba, and Ross Wilkins '26, Detroit, Mich.

## NORTHEASTERN NAMES REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Announcement was made at Northeastern University today of the election of officers of the regional committee for the next year as follows: Frank Palmer Spear, president of the university, chairman; B. A. Franklin of Springfield, vice-chairman, and Galen D. Light of Boston, secretary and treasurer.

The executive committee of the regional board comprises: Dr. Spear, chairman; Edward F. Miner of Worcester, Arthur L. Lee of Springfield, Charles F. Sisson of Providence, C. W. Collins of Bridgeport, M. G. Mapes of New Haven, and Wilman E. Adams, Everett A. Churchill and Galen D. Light of Boston.

The regional committee of Northeastern University, which is the educational department of the Y. M. C. A., has charge of the divisions of the university located in Worcester, Springfield, Providence, New Haven and Bridgeport.

## DALLINGER DRY STAND WINS W. C. T. U. PRAISE

Thanks of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union have been sent by its president, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, to Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, for his stand in favor of an appropriation to aid the Coast Guard in its fight against rumrunning.

"We believe the day of talking prohibition enforcement is over," the telegram states, "Women must demand action and the party must give it, if the women are to believe it is genuine. The removal of wet officials is as necessary as increased appropriations."

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Wembley, the Empire, and the Schools

London, England  
Special Correspondence

ALL ROADS in the British Empire will be leading to Wembley this summer and most men's thoughts directed thither. For the Empire is to be brought so closely to our lives that it can never again be far absent from our thoughts. Naturally therefore the trend and run of education will receive an imperial bias. The word has gone forth already; the Board of Education has given out the text, and on it all we that teach must now discourse. All examinations will be affected; an urgent circular has been sent to examining bodies entreating them to give special prominence in all appropriate "papers" to the story, the welfare and the future of the British Empire. And it is well that this should be so. The children of the land are heirs to a great inheritance and it is right that, like all heirs, they should become acquainted as early as possible with the quantity and quality of the possessions (if they are "possessions") to which they will one day succeed.

But while gladly admitting this, it is, I think, necessary to add a note of warning also. For the value of the instruction will depend entirely on the text, and on it all we that teach must now discourse. All examinations will be affected; an urgent circular has been sent to examining bodies entreating them to give special prominence in all appropriate "papers" to the story, the welfare and the future of the British Empire. And it is well that this should be so. The children of the land are heirs to a great inheritance and it is right that, like all heirs, they should become acquainted as early as possible with the quantity and quality of the possessions (if they are "possessions") to which they will one day succeed.

And, I think, it can be feared that the British people that they are not in the habit of waxing lyrical or sentimental over the Empire; rather is it the other way. They tend to take it too much as a matter of course. Very seldom indeed do we find one's history can be accused of consciously aiming at empire. This is not to say that there are not episodes over which one would like to draw a veil. There are certainly pages of the story, not a few, that one could wish unwritten. But, speaking broadly, the Empire has grown not in response to a conscious purpose, but almost in spite of ourselves. And I do not think it would be difficult to show from general history that only empires so acquired ever endure for long. Indeed, its pages

## The Observatory

THE announcement, made this week at one of the sessions of the National Education Association convention in Chicago, that 40 progressive cities have recently organized bureaus of vocational guidance as part of their school systems, tells probably rather less than half the story of the growing interest that American communities are showing in this plan to establish a real connecting link between education and after-school life. It is true that new bureaus are constantly coming into existence; it is likewise true that bureaus already existing are being rapidly expanded and improved. Equally true, and perhaps most important, is the fact that a number of cities are now disposed to regard vocational guidance not simply as a school problem but as a social problem toward the solution of which teachers, employers and citizens generally should lend their combined aid. The fact that colleges also are finding ways for a more scientific placing of their graduates may well be added to this mounting score of progress along lines of sound occupational organization.

How extensive a service vocational guidance is performing for the country cannot be estimated with exactness, for the reason that the program deals so largely with intangibles. It strives, first of all, to put an end to the economic waste that is bound to occur whenever an employee is in a position which he does not like and the still greater waste annually caused by having a boy try this job and that—sometimes as many as half a dozen—before he finds the one for which he is fitted. The high cost of "hiring and firing" has to be reckoned with, as any large employer of labor can testify.

It is perhaps idle to hope that it will ever be possible to steer every last boy and girl into the right industry or profession. In some cases all advance calculations and study prove unavailing, and the individual simply must change from one place to another, meanwhile submitting to the acid test of the job itself. But for the great majority guidance can be of distinct usefulness. It tells them what work to avoid as well as what work to look upon with favor. It can offer them, if they are disposed to make their own selection, an impartial view of life in certain trades. It can also, by the simple process of investigation and report, force individual employers to meet a minimum standard of wages, sanitation and working conditions generally.

California is one of the states in which full advantage is being taken of the opportunities for service which vocational guidance and placement offer. The story as told by Helen G. Fisk in the latest issue of the News-Bulletin of the Bureau of Vocational Information is a story of co-operation among welfare and civic organizations of many kinds and of a steadfast determination on the part of all to add to the sum total of human happiness by putting as many persons as possible in positions where the work is to their liking and the chances for advancement are reasonably numerous. Especially moving is Miss Fisk's description of the Pasadena bureau and its successful endeavor to educate the community at large to a new attitude toward employment. This bureau has for its slogan "For Civic Welfare, Not for Profit," and so, from the first, it has charged no fees for either registra-

are strewn with warnings against the pursuit of an empire as an end in itself. Egypt, Assyria, Rome, Napoleon, Wilhelm II. all point the moral. Take the case of Rome. Rome like ourselves was rather driven into empire by the set and play of circumstance than, except for a few instances, impelled by the lust for aggrandizement. The last great poet of Rome, Claudian, writing indeed on the very eve of its eclipse, touched the proper spirit of empire when he spoke of his imperial city as receiving conquered peoples into her bosom after the fashion of a mother and as calling those whom she subdued fellow citizens, not subjects. And Athens again when she stood forward as the champion of Hellenic freedom, was eagerly followed by admiring allies, but when in an evil moment she deliberately grabbed at domination and trade monopoly she became the "robber Empire," and was left friendless to face the enemies she had aroused. Deluge followed on deluge: discord, Macedonia, Rome.

## History's Finger

No one has more incisively and mercilessly exposed the cause that destroyed her greatness than her own historian, Thucydides, in the terrible Melian dialogue. It went almost well that all schools should be acquainted with that masterpiece of imperial analysis.

Surely it is written in letters as of fire that empire is for all a sacred trust, never a freehold property. And, I think, it is with this idea that we who teach must teach, and those who examine must examine. The history of the Empire should be taught, and taught to all, but in so teaching we must get the values right. A simple test would show whether the real lesson had been imbibed. Which of the mighty men of the Empire will bulk largest in the memory of the pupil when the lesson is learnt? To whom will they learn to think the civilization of mankind—not of one corner of it—owes most? For all depends on the ideals of "greatness" they almost unconsciously absorb.

At the great asize of the nations and empires, when each civilization, has, as it were, to prove its value, on what great names shall we most rely? Will the young think of a Wellington or a Shakespeare, a Nelson or a Newton, a Clive or a Durham? Anyhow we must see to it, I think, by all means that the Empire is regarded as a great and noble trust placed in our hands to be exercised in the interests of the ruled and not

the rulers, still more as to be administered for the common good of mankind. Our duty as an Imperial Nation is to educate those who are backward in civilization so as one day to rule themselves—not prematurely of course nor as a concession to a wild insensate clamor that will only mean confusion and finally anarchy but gradually, surely, innovating, as time innovates, not anticipating the moment that a sober judgment may approve. That surely is the chief lesson that we teachers must try to inculcate as the best response to the request of our educational masters. E. S. S.

## Equality in German Foundation School

Berlin, Germany.

THE revolution has brought Germany educational reforms, and still more plans and projects of reforms, most of which aim at an ideal education for every child. It stands to reason that however good these plans may be, only a part of them can be tried at once in a country that has not the financial means for experimenting with the new. One of the achievements of the "Grundschule," or foundation school. The Grundschule still meets with a good deal of opposition from the part of the so-called higher classes, but it is highly valued by many people. I recently enjoyed a visit in one of these schools.

Before speaking of my experiences at the occasion, I would like to give a definition of the Grundschule. The Grundschule or Elementarschule, is the name given to the four lowest classes of the Gemeindegemeinschaft (community schools), those schools which the municipalities are obliged to keep for the teaching of the children of the people and which are also called "Volksschulen" (people's schools) or "Elementar-Schulen" (elementary schools). The Gemeindegemeinschaft existed, of course, long before the war. The fundamental change that formerly they were only visited by the children of the poor classes and that now the parents of all social classes are obliged to send their children for the first four school years to those Gemeindegemeinschaften, or putting it more correctly, to that part of these schools which has been given the name of Grundschule.

## All Children Receive the Same

So all German children receive now the same elementary instruction up to the age of ten years. After the four years spent in the Grundschule the individual parents decide about the school their children are to be taught in. During the first four years private teaching is only allowed for children that can procure a certificate from the district physician stating that they are in such delicate health that private teaching is right for them. These certificates will hold good for only six months, after which time a new one must be obtained, if private tuition is to continue, mean a considerable expense, just now such a certificate costs a good many millions of marks. But of course the certificate is the smallest expense in the matter. While the education in the Gemeindegemeinschaft is gratuitous given the private instruction is very dear and could not be otherwise if the teachers are to be paid enough to be able to live. The elementary teaching is not allowed to be given in private schools, but must be given in private circles or in "Familienschulen" (family schools).

The Grundschule is to afford the first experience in group life to the German republican. It is to help to lay the foundation of the social democratic citizen, who is to understand that the state must be fair to all its children. In these Grundschulen there is of course no difference whatever made between the children of the different social classes. All children are treated alike and must submit to the same laws. Having the same elementary teaching as the children of the wealthier classes, the children of poor parents have no disadvantages if they are gifted enough for a higher education, for which it is easy to get scholarships. If such children cannot at once after the Grundschule be removed to a higher grade school, they get another chance at the age of 12 years, at which age they can enter the "Förderklassen" (promoting classes) where during two to four years they are prepared for the higher schools, having thus ample time to catch up in the subjects the Gemeindegemeinschaft does not teach. The Förderklassen are also free from cost.

A Foundation School Visited  
On arrival at the school I found the usual big spacy building of the

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German Gemeindegemeinschaft. It had not the very well kept appearance which public buildings had unfailingly in Germany before the war, when it was easy to have enough servants to maintain absolute cleanliness and order. I was a little early. Such beautiful singing, however, was coming from an upper floor, that I went upstairs to be nearer it. Remarkably on it I was informed that the musical training (only singing) was especially good in this school. The music master is so successful in his teaching that he has been able to give several concerts with his pupils (the children of the upper forms, girls of 12 to 14 years) which brought enough money to buy a harmonium as well as several other much needed things for the school.

The class I visited was a bright one. The pupils were little girls that had begun their third school year. I was particularly impressed at the facility with which they handled big sums in mental arithmetic. The teacher told me, however, that that is not entirely the merit of the school, but is due to the times, the cost of living being so high in Germany now that the children get used to hearing their parents speak of tremendous sums and some of the children having to do shopping get accustomed to handling big sums. The whole arithmetic lesson seemed to be adapted to the needs of the present time. The "pennings" has vanished from the German life and it seems to have vanished from the arithmetic lesson in the schools. What is the use to teach the children to calculate with marks and pennings, if no pennings are seen any more?

After the lesson I asked the mistress if the difference in the social standard is felt by the children, if there was snobbishness. She answered that she had never seen or heard of a single case of snobbishness in these schools, but that the children take it quite naturally to be together.

## Equality Among the Children

I had, in fact, just had occasion to see a case which proved the good feeling among the children. There were two little girls in the class that had entered the school only recently, having before been attending a private circle. They were not as advanced as the other children in arithmetic and the teacher proposed that they should say the multiplication tables to each other. But would they notice each other's mistakes? It seemed doubtful, therefore the mistress proposed that a third little girl, who was very firm in her arithmetic, should co-operate with them. The third girl was evidently from a poorer home, but when the mistress proposed that they should visit each other in turn so as to play school and the third girl was to take the place of the mistress, there was genuine joy in all three of them which proved to me that there was no home influence that forbade friendship with children before the parents knew to what social class they belonged.

I asked the mistress if the Gemeindegemeinschaft had new textbooks now, especially new histories. The answer was that it would be quite impossible to have new books printed. "Who is to pay for such books?" said the lady. The children sell their books as a rule to younger comrades as soon as they need them no more and the town they have become expert housekeepers and good sportsmen. They are prepared for becoming determined self-reliant women, not asking for impossible things but knowing well what they want.

But scoutism is not confined to the populous districts and working classes. It is more and more developing among the bourgeoisie, more inclined to be reactionary. It was not an easy task to succeed in severing daughters from their timorous mother.

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## Montana's Popular Vocational Plan

Bozeman, Mont.

SPECIAL Correspondence

THE young men's vocational conference idea is getting a definite foothold in northwestern United States. Its sponsors feel it is accomplishing much toward enabling high-school students to obtain an intelligent understanding of the business pursuits they are fitted for or where their inclinations lie. In Montana it is taking hold as few things of an educational nature have. The vocational conference plan was first introduced by M. J. Abbey, director for vocational education of the State. In five years the movement has made much progress, as indicated by the attendance of nearly 1100 young men at the fifth annual conference held in January. This was considered the greatest meeting of its kind ever held, in point of numbers and prominence of speakers who addressed the boys.

Director Abbey proposed the annual conference as a result of his observations that many boys left high school for college, or for the various fields of work, without any definite idea of what they were going to do or what they were fitted for. He conceived the idea of assembling boys from the different high schools of the State at one place and securing representatives of various trades, business and professions to talk to them of their work, explaining the preparation necessary, the cost, the attractive features as well as the hard work, the routine and the monotony.

The delegates from the high schools are appointed by the principals and

superintendents and are usually selected from the senior classes. The young men selected to attend the conferences are usually the pick of their classes and not only come to secure the benefit of the conference for themselves, but they represent their school. Each boy is required to take careful notes on all talks and lectures given and, on his return, to make a complete report on the conference to his classmates, thus carrying the message of the conference and at least some of the inspiration to those who were unable to attend.

When the vocational meetings first started, five years ago, only a score of young men were present, coming from near-by high schools. The idea persisted, however, and the following year a great many more came and the increase continued until last year more than 800 were registered and at the meeting just closed here the registration was 1094. All northwestern states and Canada were represented.

The growth of the conference has been largely due to the assistance given by the railroads and other corporations and individuals of Montana and the Northwest. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies each provided transportation for three high school students to attend from every town and city in Montana adjacent to their lines. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway helped out in the difficult problem of securing accommodations for this vast number of young men by providing sleeping cars for 180 boys during their stay at the conference. The Anaconda Copper Mining Com-

pany donated \$500 to be used in defraying the expenses of boys who would otherwise be unable to attend. Through such means as those mentioned and others has the conference been made possible.

Bozeman is a town of only 5000 people and about 1400 homes. But these 1100 lads who suddenly dropped in for their conference were all taken care of, by the townspeople, cheerfully and without cost, with the aid afforded by the railroad.

The idea is spreading, according to reports received by Mr. Abbey. A vocational conference, patterned after the Montana plan, is to be held this year at Purdue University in Indiana. Another is to be held in North Dakota. Mr. Abbey has had numerous requests for information from other states contemplating similar conferences.

## Delaware Turning Aliens Into Citizens

Abundant evidence of the value of co-operation in any educational enterprise is contained in the announcement from Delaware that more than one-fourth of all the foreign-born in the State have been prepared for citizenship through the combined efforts of the State Department of Immigrant Education, state and local educational authorities, and the Americanization Bureau of Service Citizens. In this particular field the State assumes responsibility of financing and supervising the work on behalf of the aliens, but welcomes the assistance of individuals interested in the project. As a result the Service Citizens, an unofficial organization, supports home classes for women and operates a "trouble bureau" to help the foreign-born with any of their problems.

During the past year more than 1000 problems concerning naturalization were presented to the bureau by 746 applicants representing 33 nationalities. The problems were of many kinds, most of them questions of the bearing of draft classification upon eligibility for citizenship. Besides solving problems of naturalization the bureau assisted foreign-born persons in such difficulties as those encountered on bringing relatives from Europe. It also helped 160 persons coming to the United States from 22 European countries to secure their passports.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Greek Meets Greek

MR. EARL was the nicest teacher in all River School, and what he taught was Greek. This day he observed his class rather sadly under his bushy white eyebrows, and his little tuft of beard wagged. He not only loved teaching but he loved teaching Greek, and this class, out of all the classes he had known, was the most uniformly opposed to collecting any knowledge at all of the Greek language. It never learned its declensions, it had no idea at all of verbs; in fact, it regarded the whole Greek tongue as a nuisance.

"Spencer," said Mr. Earl, "I wish you wouldn't make such mistakes. The declension is perfectly simple."

"No, sir! Yes, sir!" said Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, and sat down. Like almost everyone else in the class, he had taken Greek merely because he did not wish to take Spanish, and he was not at all disturbed by his marks, which grew steadily worse and worse. But he was disturbed because Mr. Earl liked Mr. Earl, and he liked him especially because he had not made him come back to study the Greek declensions on Saturdays.

The Spotty Leopard was called upon, got up, and did rather worse by the Grecian verbs than Mr. Spencer had by the declensions. Mr. Earl sighed, the bell rang, and the class was over. They all clattered downstairs while Mr. Earl was dimly contemplating the column of 90's, 80's and one 65 that went to make up the month's report card for his boys.

But the disappointment he may have felt was as nothing to that of Mr. Spencer and the Spotty Leopard when they reached the bulletin board and found their names coupled in the junior doubles of the school tennis tournament. Both of them were fair tennis players, and no more. They had been hoping to be paired off with boys who were much better on the clay courts than they.

"You play like a mud duck," said Mr. Spencer to the Spotty Leopard, "and I can't serve worth a cent."

"And we're up against the Snow Baby and Bobby Ward in the first round," added the Spotty Leopard, "and they'll whale the tar out of us, and then some. Good night, tennis tournament!"

"Well," whispered Mr. Spencer, looking cautiously around, "I might have an idea."

"Can it?" scoffed the Spotty Leopard. "It'll be just as good as the time you took us to see the boat races in your old dory, and got us all tangled up so we couldn't see anything but the left side of a bum motor boat."

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer was a man of action. He seized the Spotty Leopard and dragged that protesting person to the comparative safety of the Esplanade. When he was quite sure that they were alone save for six nurse-maids and a policeman, he conversed stealthily in his partner's ear. "Ouch!" said the Spotty Leopard. "You tickle. Je-Ho-Sha-Phat! But I say, it might work."

"It's going to," shouted Mr. Spencer, "beginning this afternoon."

Nobody came to see the Spotty Leopard and Mr. Spencer play the Snow Baby and the rotund Bobby Ward, because no one thought that the Spotty-Leopard combination would last two sets. The Snow Baby and Bobby were by no means the two best players, but they were far and away better than their rivals on this day. A large, long, serious youth, known as the Dingbat, sat on top of a step-ladder in the general capacity of umpire, linesman, referee, and ultimate authority on anything and everything that might happen.

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer stepped back to serve. He raised his racket. Then he stopped suddenly, and raised his voice instead. Bobby Ward's mouth fell wide open, the Snow Baby gasped in surprise, the Dingbat woke

out of a dose and stared. For Mr. Spencer had turned to the Spotty Leopard and deliberately addressed him in a collection of such syllables as River School had never heard. The Spotty Leopard calmly rubbed his nose, and answered back accordingly.

Abruptly, Mr. Spencer said "Ready!" and served, gently, softly, so that Bobby Ward had to dash almost to the net to reach it, and slammed it straight into the racket of the Spotty Leopard, who sliced to the rear of Mr. Ward's ungarded corner, for a perfectly good point.

Mr. Spencer casually walked across the court, turned on his heel, addressed the Leopard once more in a strange collection of sounds, got a nod for answer and served. This time it was a swift one, that bounced on the very outside edge of the tape, and as the Snow Baby returned it like a cannon-ball, the Leopard was waiting for it, and slammed it at Mr. Ward, who was so astonished, he knocked it over the net, over the line, and over the wire into the broom closet.

"Look here!" howled the aggrieved Mr. Ward, throwing down his racket, "it's against the rules to talk stuff like that at each other."

"Taint!" said the Spotty Leopard, ungrammatically.

"Taint not!" said Mr. Spencer, still more ungrammatically.

The fascinated Dingbat uncoiled his legs and drawled, "I reckon it's all right. Thirty love! Play!"

Bobby and the Snow-Baby lost the game. They lost the set. They lost the match. They lost not so much as Bobby said because, "he tells him what kind of a ball he's going to serve and what to do about it when he clicks and grunts that way," but because the queer interchange of sounds between Mr. Spencer and his partner proved too much for them. Their curiosity threw them off their game; it took their thoughts off the ball, and everyone who plays tennis will know what that means.

Next day, with the same sounds, and very indifferent service and de-

ference they defeated the Chicken and Jack Buchanan in straight sets. But in the background, Master Sproutt, who was very short and stout and stubby danced up and down and howled, "I got it! I got it! They're talkin' Greek at each other. Tooth-Paste says, 'Look out kid, I'm goin' to slam it to the left hand corner,' an' then Spotty says 'Aw right' an' moves back. It's a cinch! Gimme that Greek book!"

Early next day Mr. Earl's class began to arrive. They came before time, they besieged Mr. Earl, they barged him with questions. "Look here, Mr. Earl, 'spose I wanted to say in Greek, 'I'm goin' to slam a fast one to his feet,' how could I go about it?"

Mr. Earl was startled. He was even more surprised to find that his class all knew their lessons, that they knew much more than their lessons. Some of them seemed to have been through the entire Greek primer the night before, particularly Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Earl marked him a hundred, and made it a point to waylay Mr. Putnam, who taught English, history, and a good many other things, and tell him the news.

"Humph!" said Mr. Putnam. "Which may have had something more or less to do with the remarks which Mr. Putnam, in his capacity of master of the day, made on Monday of the following week to the whole school from the big desk in the study hall."

"I have been asked to announce," he said with an eye on Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, who was trying to swap a broken penknife for the Chicken in return for a small china elephant with an ear missing, "that no one in Mr. Earl's Greek class last week got a mark of under 85 at any time. This is wonderful work. I will also make the announcement that Mr. Edgar Smith and Mr. James Ballantine beat Master Spencer and partner in the junior tennis finals by a score of six-two, six-three. Of course the two announcements have no connection with each other."

But that did not prevent Mr. Earl's Greek class from getting on famously in the future.

## Making Knots

EVERYONE has to tie up a parcel, at one time or another, but hardly anyone knows more than a few ways of making a knot. Sailors know

In small parcels it is often quite unnecessary and generally very much better to have a knot, than to run the string right round the parcel, half the string going one way and half the other, leaving two ends to tie together at the finish. If one string is turned about the other when they cross, no knots will be required before the end. At the finish, twist one end of the string round the other twice, as shown in Figure C, pull tightly, and then revolve the parcel once or twice, meanwhile holding the two loose ends of string which will then remain tight whilst the remaining knots are being tied finally to secure everything. By this means there will be no necessity to ask anyone to place their finger on the first knot, that it may not slip when you tie the next to fasten it.

It is much better when tying knots at the ends of the string first to tie one in one direction and then the next in the opposite, otherwise the knots will jam, making it very difficult to undo them. The wrong method is shown in Figure D, and is called a Granny Knot. Figure E shows the correct way, and this is known as a Reef Knot. Both knots look almost the same, but the Reef Knot can soon be undone, either by pushing the ends together or by poking some pointed tool through the knots, such as a bawdler, or the end of a sharp pair of scissors.

Besides the tying up of parcels, there are many occasions when it is necessary to join two ropes securely together temporarily, yet it must not be difficult to unfasten them again. The method described will do equally well for string or gut, and is called the Fisherman's Knot (Figure F). It is very simple to construct, and is done by tying a single knot at each end of the two ropes, each knot passing round the other rope, so that the ropes slide on one another. Each knot is then drawn tightly, and the two ropes pulled away from each other until the knots touch one another, when the whole will be found quite firm. To unfasten, and separate the two ropes again, the two knotted ends need only to be pulled apart by the short pieces.

There are occasions when it is convenient to have a secure but simple fastening, which can be quickly done, and as quickly undone again, by which a rope can be secured at one end. The hauling up of an aerial wire, the securing of a tent rope, or of a clothes line are instances of this nature. It is easy to make a number of knots when fastening the rope, but this means considerable trouble and delay, when it comes to undoing them. If out-of-doors the rope may have got wet and then sun dried, so that it has shrunk or stretched into a hard condition, making the untying of knots a business requiring patience. The two methods shown in figures G and H are both easy and effective. Figure G shows what is known as two half-hitches, which it will be noticed are in opposite directions; these make a very secure fastening, but not quite so easy a one to unfasten as that shown in Figure H, known as a Clove Hitch.

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## Bluster Wind and White Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blow, blow, you romping Bluster Wind!  
I guess you like to play  
With little boys and little girls;  
You pinch their ears and pull their curls;  
Then, laughing, run away.

White Snow is glad to see us, too;  
She dances with delight  
While from the sky she frosts the town  
With icing deep which we pack down  
To slide on until night.

Long after we are warm in bed,  
We hear those merry two  
Play hide and seek—the Wind and Snow—  
As 'round and 'round the house  
they go;  
O foolish Wind, you do roar so,  
Of course White Snow will find you!

## Castle and Hut

THE young Prince Frederick was lost and the royal castle was in high excitement. Servants with messages ran through the stone corridors, colliding at sharp corners. Bells clanged and jangled. The beautiful Queen sat weeping in her bower. The King stamped about in the courtyard, shouting out loud orders. Finally, the drawbridge was lowered with a rattling and clanking of chains and five knights of the castle rode out on snorting horses. They left a trail of white dust and disappeared down the highway. They were searching for the little Prince who was to be King one day.

Very early in the morning, before any of the castle folk were astir, Prince Frederick had awakened to the lovely song of the lark. He quickly slipped into his little velvet trousers and silk tunic and out into the garden. The sun was up and smiling. The birds were singing and the day was clear and blue. Frederick felt he must have an adventure. So he climbed a pear tree that grew near the garden wall and jumped over. He was a royal Prince, alone on the main highway—a thing that had never been before.

The reason that this was such a bold adventure to him was, that princes, and especially young ones, never left alone. There are tutors to teach them the laws of the country that they will govern some day; tutors to give them lessons in court manners; tutors for sums and spelling; French tutors; Italian and German tutors; tutors to dress and undress them; tutors to walk with them. In fact, tutors for everything. Frederick was so glad to be rid of them that he whistled softly.

He took a little path that led up the mountain. For a great while he followed it, always going up, up. At one spot a rushing brook passed his way and he crossed on three white stepping stones that some thoughtful person had placed there. The path ended soon and Frederick went on, tearing little three-cornered holes in his breeches and not minding a bit. Princes have so many pairs of breeches that they could wear a new pair every day, and not notice there was one gone from the clothes closet.

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the early mornings when he took the goats high up in the mountains; of the bright fields of blue and red flowers; of cozy evenings in front of the fire and reading to his mother from the big Bible; of cool swims in the clear mountain streams.

All this delighted him and they talked and laughed till the sun began to sink. Then Frederick bade good-by to his new friends. Nicolas filled his cap with red currants and his mother brought a bowl of goat's milk bubbling at the top. He thanked them and gave her a fine bow which made the simple woman laugh loudly. She did not know what manners were.

Nicolas took him to the back of the hut and pointed out a tiny path that wound and twisted down the rocks. It was a short cut and from where they stood on the cliff they could have dropped pebbles down the castle chimney away below in the valley.

They said a last good-by, and Frederick skipped down the path. It took but a few minutes to reach the castle gate where he paused to look up. Nicolas sat on the edge of the cliff like a tiny brown spider. He waved his cap and Frederick pushed the gate and entered.

His 20 tutors were walking sadly among the pear trees in the garden. They missed their dear scholar. Frederick shouted to them as he ran by and up the steps to the castle. His beautiful mother had seen him from her tower window and came running down to meet him. Her long blue veil made a cloud that floated behind her and her little golden heels click-clacked on the marble stairs.

"Frederick, my son, my little bird," she cried and held him close.

The king came running up and patted his son's head and then hugged him. They all sat down on a bench, and Frederick told them of his delightful new friends.

"Tut-Tut!" said the queen. "A prince among goatherds!"

"Never have I known such a dear good lad," said Frederick.

That night there was a grand celebration at the castle in honor of the prince's return. Great bonfires were built, and there was a fine banquet with much laughter and singing. Two young men with red and black checked stockings and heavy gold chains around their necks played on tall harps the songs of Ireland. And the dinner lasted from 9 till 12 o'clock, when the tutors were obliged to carry off the little prince. He had fallen asleep in his chair.

Nicolas and his mother sat till late on the cliff, watching the sparks fly in the valley. As servants opened the castle doors to pass in or out, they could hear much laughter and talking and occasional strains of sweet music far away.

The Great Bear  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind a nice, soft bank of clouds The Great Bear sleeps all day, And when the Sun lies down to rest He climbs the Milky Way.

The little stars are coming out. For it is time to sup. And Mother Moon is waiting there To fill each tiny cup.

She takes the Biggest Dipper To fill the Great Bear's cup. He always is so hungry, that Brim-full she fills it up.

As soon as supper's over, he Hangs up the Great Horn Spoon. Then says "Good night," politely, And "Thank you, Mother Moon."

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## "The Nulaid Game"

We call it "The Nulaid Game" because it is made out of that kind of box. But it proved so interesting that even father would play; in fact, it was his invention! Our eggs come from the dairy in rather firm cartons, oblong in shape, with egg spaces in two rows of six each.

In the lid of the box we make three round holes somewhat larger than a silver dollar; the end ones we mark 100 and the center one 50. Each egg space is marked with a number on the inside of the bottom. The first row reads:

50 5 10 0 25 45  
The second row thus:  
15 35 —50 20 20 40

To play the game, we use five small jack balls. Or it may be played with jacks, though the little balls bounce more and make more fun. Each player stands about 10 feet from the box, which stands against the wall, with the lid back not quite level with the box. Each one throws balls in succession trying to put them through the holes in the lid, which makes the highest score. The balls bounce about uncertainly and what shouts of laughter when it decides to drop into —50! The score is set at 300, and whoever reaches it first wins the game.

For a rainy afternoon, or a party game this is lots of fun. The score is not counted as final until the player has thrown all five of his balls, because while he might throw several hundred—yet perhaps one may head for the —50 space which decreases his score.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Architecture

## Architecture Practice in England and America Today

By PROF. C. H. REILLY

A GREAT deal of the difference between American and English architecture, especially in town work, is due to the different methods of approach to their problems architects employ in the two countries.

Englishmen still use very personal and individualistic methods. The average architect works by himself in a small office with one or two assistants, making most of his own drawings, including the full size details himself. His assistants are there chiefly as copyists and enlargers to help him with the drudgery.

The result is personal and individualistic architecture. Few buildings in a modern English street bear any relation to one another. Each speaks in a different key and in a different tongue. The result may be a certain crude picturesqueness but more often nowadays, I fear, a display of the illimitable possibilities of taste unchecked by knowledge.

Of course it was different when architects had a common faith expressed in a common style. Looking back on Georgian times we are surprised by the general high level and uniformity of that work as we are troubled today by the haphazard and careless character of our own. Even into the nineteenth century something stronger than a fashion held the work of English architects together. Nash's Regent Street, which Londoners look back on with so many regrets, which seems now an almost inspired piece of happy urban architecture, was the work not of one man, except in the lines of the street with its courts and circles, its sweeping quadrant and its other expressive curves, but of a group of men whose buildings when closely studied are found to be of dissimilar detail, but informed with the same general ideas.

The new Regent Street, on the other hand, which during the last 10 years has been superseding the old, its great stone blocks of stores replacing the little stucco shops of the Regency, possesses no uniformity, but, like Oxford Street or any other English shopping thoroughfare, is a cockpit of competing tradesmen. Nash's plan, combined with the uniformity of ideas among his architects, gave the old Regent Street a metropolitan feeling of grandeur which far surpassed any effect to be gained by the mere mechanical uniformity of the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

The same remarks apply to the London squares, and indeed to whole districts of the town. Though each square has generally been planned by one architect, there is often a correspondence between the separate squares and the streets between them, which bespeaks common ideas and a common language among their authors. Now all is a babel of tongues, and the languages spoken are in themselves not always grammatical.

## New York Art Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. PALM BEACH apparently means next to nothing to the confirmed New Yorker, and were it not for the tempting summer apparel so prominently displayed in every other shop window, he most likely would not give it another thought. But in the case of the art galleries, which are rushing their exhibitions through in quick succession just as if the Florida season had neither length, nor end, and the millionaires, and judging from the crush at the private opening of the Sargent show last Saturday when the Grand Central Art Galleries resembled the Times Square subway at the rush hour, New York can easily spare a few hundred thousand more and never know the difference.

Sporting and artistic circles meet on common ground at the Kennedy Galleries just now where a group of recent water colors by Frank W. Benson is the main attraction. It is distinctly pleasant to record the continual advancement of an artist so well founded in his work as Mr. Benson, but the truth must out that several of these pictorial souvenirs of forest and stream and his black-and-white pursuit of birds on the wing has lifted his art into the more open spaces of spontaneous expression. He has learned much of the marshes that the studios could not reveal.

"Migrating Geese" is well patterned after his individual way with such subjects. His swiftly moving groups of birds are intricately and ably set against the scattered clouds and palling sky. "Southwestern" is the freshest sort of a water-color, with all dancing waves where the broad wave of the setting sun wipes them out, leaving only the sharp notes of pitching sleep and bobbing downy heads. The artist's growing simplicity of design and incident is seen in four studies of campers on the solitude, something akin to Winslow Homer's economy in water-color maneuvering, something like his predecessor's keen use of silhouette and negative space, and his black-and-white pursuit of birds on the wing has lifted his art into the more open spaces of spontaneous expression.

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In a new London street like Kingsway, the only uniformity which exists is one of height—an important one no doubt. The London County Council restricts buildings to 50 feet in height of front wall, with two more stories in the roof, so that the new town buildings do, especially in London, tend to become the same height and that not a lofty one. But within that height all things are possible, and at present there is hardly enough general knowledge to persuade architects and their clients that they are not all equally desirable.

It must be admitted, however, that the English architects are not entirely to blame. An advertising age has made each owner consider it a worthy ambition, if not a duty, to outstrip his neighbor, regardless of all civic manners. If his frontage is a small one, as is usual in an English town, if it is without the advantage of an exposed flank, such as a corner site gives, he very generally desires his architect to design what he frankly calls a bold and advertising front, by which he means that his little strip of elevation is to be crowded with as big columns or as much ornament as possible.

Where, however, larger concerns manage to buy up or lease several lots, and especially when there is a return to a side street, there is a chance that the mass of the resulting block can tell. In these cases, which, however, are much more rare than in American cities, there is a welcome tendency to simpler and more regular architecture. Wolsley House, Piccadilly, and Africa House, King'sway, are examples, both, however, exhibiting to the initiated considerable American influence. It must always be remembered too that while the absence of regular gridiron planning gives variety and interest to English streets it means that England has not the advantage of rectangular sites for the vast majority of its buildings.

The greater apparent simplicity and solidity of American buildings, which is one of their great charms, is partly due to the fact that such sites for their economical development lead to straightforward and regular plans. But the greater simplicity and consequent dignity of modern American city buildings is due to other things as well. America, like England, has no longer any type of architectural dressing can be hung. But in place of faith the best American architects have knowledge and the greater likelihood of good taste born of knowledge develops.

While English town architecture, like its country counterpart, remains personal and individualistic, American architecture, so it seems to me, through the organization of American offices, and with the great American schools of architecture in the background, has achieved a fine impersonal quality. When, moreover, the height of American buildings is finally settled through zoning laws or other enactments, American architecture will express the common life of great cities in a still finer way.

stream and stiller forest, and the richly stated figures in "The Carry" and "The Pointer," are evidences of a new sonority. His "Blue Pond" signals a more lyric, romantic strain than of yore, with a full sense of a midsummer's day dream directly among the brush strokes that stand for lush vegetation and pellucid pool. The little tricks of the water-color trade are giving place to the impulse of calculated effort. As a well known artist once observed, New England is the best place to come from. In the light of this, Mr. Benson is coming most decidedly.

## RESTAURANTS

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Luncheon 12 to 2:30  
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CLEVELAND

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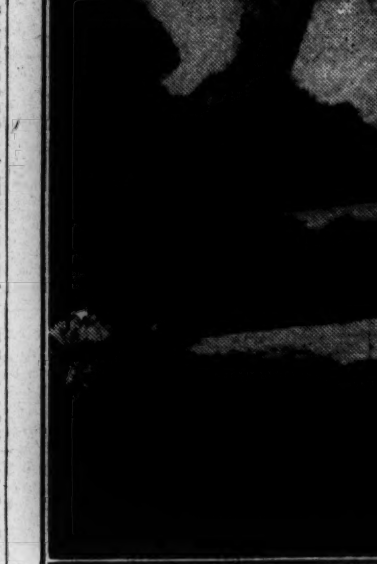
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.

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**HOTEL CLEVELAND**

nificant condensation. "Macbeth and the Witches," "Gayhead," "The Windmill," and "Weirs Orchard," are among the canvases shown.

Horatio Walker occupies another room at the Ferargil Galleries, with a number of well chosen canvases and water colors. The homely attractions of the American farmyard are turned to fine account in this artist's work, where simple sentiment and fine painting are well combined. The large painting of a row and family, comfortably settled in their shadowy nook of the hay barn is perhaps Mr. Walker's finest offering, a picture filled with lively technique and fresh color. Delving among the phenomena of



"The Forest of Arden," From Painting by Albert P. Ryder  
From the Collection of Dr. A. T. Sanden. At the Ferargil Galleries, New York

the visible universe for light on the subject of light, Van Dearing Perrine has come to certain conclusions which he has embodied in the paintings how on view at the Behn Galleries. His preoccupation with the luminous side of optics arose from an experience some time ago, while watching the seeming disappearance of a river craft as it entered the blazing pathway that the sun was casting on the water, the craft for the time being losing its shape and solidity. Thus an escape from the literal, possible hitherto only through darkness to this artist, became possible through the agency of light, and, like the great English landscapist of a century ago, who turned more and more to the painting of light itself, Mr. Perrine's present exhibition shows his attempt to dramatize light in terms of paint.

These imaginative landscapes are built with almost no concern for the literal material laws that govern the field of ordinary vision, and follow, in the main the idea of a central source of light from which emanate in varying degrees the elements of trees, grass, hillsides, and water; little fleeting figures of children invariably fill the foregrounds, symbols of happiness and light. The light is not merely a study of the artist's aims and beliefs, and in color and general luminosity the standard firm. As works of art, they are but promissory notes, graceful notes of a future full of light and possibilities.

Other exhibitions, almost too numerous for adequate mention, include the symbolic paintings of Katherine Whitmarsh at the Forrest Gallery. This makes her third New York showing, in which she departs from the early Italian primitivism of her earlier efforts and displays a fertile, definitely evolved procedure in giving pictorial voice to scriptural themes and passages. Her

color has become more bright than beautiful, although her forms remain interesting as before; it is possible that a greater preoccupation with her craft would bring a more harmonious result and that her color would not only be clear but pure and interesting as well.

A memorial exhibition of paintings by Paul Cornoyer is being held at the Arlington Galleries until March 3. The Seligman Galleries have a distinguished showing of antique Italian art from the Spinola collection in Rome on view at present, including paintings by Van Dyck, Ghirlandaio, Lippo Memmi and others, also a remarkable embroidery of the fifteenth century after the manner of Mantegna.



"The Forest of Arden," From Painting by Albert P. Ryder  
From the Collection of Dr. A. T. Sanden. At the Ferargil Galleries, New York

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Eugene O'Neill's "Welded" opens at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theater, with Doris Keane and Jacob Ben-Ami in the leading roles, on March 10.

Robert Emmet Keane will head the cast of "Across the Street," a comedy by Richard A. Purdy, which Oliver Morosco will produce in Stamford on March 4.

"The Mask and the Face," from the Italian of Luigi Chiarelli, will be Gilbert Miller's next production. The cast of "The Rivers End," which will open in Atlantic City on March 10, will include George MacQuarrie, Ray Collins, Mona Kingsley, Harry Mestayer, Baker Morse, F. R. Merin, Mary Brandt and Dodson Mitchell.

Harry Wagstaff Gribble, the playwright, will play a role in "Tyrants," which will be produced at the Cherry Lane Playhouse next Monday.

## AMUSEMENTS

**CHICAGO—Motion Pictures**  
**WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily**  
Sunday Matinees 2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.  
"THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"  
A Paramount Production  
All Other Matinees—50c, 75c, \$1.00

## MOTION PICTURES

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**WOODS THEATRE, CHICAGO**  
**GRAUMANN'S EGYPTIAN**  
**HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**

**GEORGE M. COHAN THEATRE**  
Broadway at 42d Street, New York  
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. Sunday Mat. at 2.  
"The Ten Commandments"  
A Paramount Production  
All Other Matinees—50c, 75c, \$1.00

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**HOTEL CLEVELAND**

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

**To Our Readers**

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## Schelling as Conductor and Pianist in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Ernest Schelling was the dominant figure of the Detroit Symphony concerts, given Feb. 21 and 22. Taken in its entirety, the program was one of the best of the season, especially in its arrangement, although it was made up at the eleventh hour, as Mitja Nikisch, who was to have shared the honors with Mr. Schelling, was unable to appear.

The first few moments of the evening were given over to the Andante Cantabile movement from the Tchaikowsky String Quartet, No. 1, in memory of one who had been closely associated with the Symphony Society since its inception. Following this came the Schubert Seventh Symphony and Mr. Schelling put forth a peculiarly compelling conception of one of the greatest of romantic works. He began the first movement very slowly, in comparison with the traditional tempo, and worked it up as it progressed. This, with the wide dynamic scope, made a memorable interpretation. The second movement is an expression of the purely romantic. At times it steps delicately in a stately measure. One hears the rustle of rich brocades, and the little duet for oboe and cello is like a bit from a lovely romance. The third movement—a moving in rhythm as in melody—and the Finale, with its regal opening and throbbing undercurrent, could scarcely be imagined more subtly attuned to the thought of the composer. Mr. Schelling is especially gifted in the rendition of such essentially romantic works as this.

The "Fantasia" Suite for pianoforte and orchestra and the "Victory Ball," both from the pen of Ernest Schelling, had been programmed so that Mr. Schelling should have the opportunity to take solo encore numbers after his suite, but with nice regard for both balance and chronological sequence, he chose to change about.

The suite, in four movements, is a brilliant work, offering flattering opportunities for the pianist. It is original in orchestration and contains considerable variety. The last movement, not so fine as the second, which is unusually lovely, will be remembered longer by the crowd, as it is a Reel written around the tunes of "Dixie" and "Swanee River," and there are some clever contrapuntal snatches where both are employed together. What with Mr. Schelling's excellent pianistic capabilities, there was prolonged evidence of appreciative enthusiasm.

The "Victory Ball," written some 17 years ago, has the growth which time has wrought. Here is a piece of pure program music issuing from a great emotional experience—the outrage of one who has seen valiant bays who have given their all for the sake of humanity, apparently forgotten in the frenzy of a Victory Ball. It was inspired by the poem of Alfred Noyes. The subdued applause at its close

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Tomorrow Eve., 8:15  
SONATA RECITAL BY  
**HEINRICH GEBHARD, Pianist**  
CARMINE FABRIZIO, Violinist  
Tickets: \$2.50 to 25c (Raidville Place)  
W. H. LUCE, Mgr.

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## ARLINGTON SQ.

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## COPELY

Seats Down Town  
Florida, Shepard's,  
Jordan's and White's

## Justice

Shubert Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

## Up She Goes

Wm. A. Brady's Great  
Big Musical Hit  
TO THE SHUBERT NEXT WEEK FOR  
FINAL SIX DAYS IN BOSTON

## WILBUR

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

## Barrymore

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POSITIVELY  
LAST WEEK

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Eves. at 8:15  
Wed. & Sat. at 2:15  
MATINEE WEDNESDAY at 2:15

## THE SELWYN present

Mrs. Leslie Carter  
in "STELLA DALLAS"

## ST. JAMES

MAT. 2:15  
Eves. 8:15  
Seats downtown, Florida, Shepard's, Jordan's, White's

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## Music News and Reviews

was a real tribute of appreciation, for the emotions of the audience were so deeply touched as to render acclamations out of place. In this Mr. Schelling has accomplished a work that will inevitably hold its place as one of the artistic records of the times.

B. K. W.

## Cincinnati Orchestra in "Le Poème de l'Extase"

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Three of the great

Russians held the attention of the Cincinnati Symphony audiences on Friday afternoon and Saturday night, Feb. 22 and 23. Fritz Reiner opened with a daring contrast when he offered with Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase" and closed with the Symphony No. 2 in B minor of Borodin; an interesting comparison between the internationalist and the nationalist, between program music and absolute music, between music of a "metaphysical" nature, and music of throbbing, pulsating people of various kinds and degrees, nobles, troubadours, princes, heroes, and rejoicing crowds.

The pungent explication of the Scriabin work called forth all the resources of the orchestra, and Mr. Reiner demonstrated beyond question that the work was well in hand and that rehearsals had been adequate. Five trumpets and eight horns, three flutes and piccolo, three oboes and English horn, three clarinets and bass clarinet, three bassoons and double-bassoon, in addition to all the percussion instruments ever used, and an organ played by Mr. Studemann of Music Hall fame—all these, in conjunction with the usual instruments not mentioned, were necessary to give the desired effect of "hustling" striving after the ideal. Without going into a transcendental treatise on the subject, it might be pertinent to meditate on the fact that this trumpeting of the "will" and some silences of the "spirit" would be a convincing—more of that "silence implying sound." For a work of this kind there was laid down long ago a good sequence—a great and strong wind, an earthquake, a fire, and a still, small voice.

Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, was the soloist. He played the Tchaikowsky concerto and in response to much applause gave in addition the Andante Sostenuto from Bach's third sonata for the violin. Mr. Huberman played with aristocratic capabilities, there was a marked by intrepid certitude and delicate dexterity. The accompaniment he was accorded by the orchestra under Mr. Reiner's skilful touch was discreet and sympathetic. Mr. Reiner, he said, plays beautiful accompaniments on the pianoforte; hence one expects an aristocratic quality in his playing with the orchestra as medium, and there is never a disappointment.

The Horodini Symphony was played in splendid style, Mr. Reiner eliciting all

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

**RITZ** WEST 48TH ST. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:30

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44th St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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An aristocratic comedy with ROSEMARY CLAY  
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Thurs. & Sat. 8:15  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

## NATIONAL

Thurs. & Sat. 8:15  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

## WALTER HAMPDEN

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**World's Record for**  
**M.C. Heat Kettle**

**University of Missouri Sophomore  
Breaks 50-Yard Hurdle Mark**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28—  
"World's greatest burglar" is the future

held out for McCullough Keeble '26 of Austin, Texas, student at the University of Missouri, by R. I. Simpson, coach and most famous hurdler in the world's record of 6-1-5/8, for the 50-yard high hurdles in the University of Missouri-University of Kansas dual indoor meet here last night, which was won by the Missouri team, 10-9-1-3. When Simpson set the record in 1916 experts said it could not be lowered.

Keeble will represent his college in the Olympic trials. He has two more years to college. Two meet records also fell. The Kansas quartet of quarter-milers established a new meet record of 3m. 29-5-8, in the one-mile relay. In the 100-yard dash, the Missouri team of '26 of Missouri bettered the old meet record by 3/4 in, when he put the weight 45ft. 6 1/2 in.

## CHICAGO WINS AND LEADS THE "BIG TEN"

**LEADS THE BIG TEN**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Substitutes carried the battle on both sides of the struggle in which University of Chicago defeated Northwestern University.

game here last night at Bartlett Gymnasium. J. F. Smidl '25, center, substituting for H. E. Barnes '25, star Maroon forward, captured individual honors with seven baskets and a free throw. As a result of this victory and the defeat of Purdue University by

Until the visiting substitutes were inserted in the second half, Northwestern could not penetrate the Chicago goal zone defense, the session ending with the Maroons in the lead, 21 to 9. When

26, replaced the regular Purple forwards, they scored 15 points together, Hoffman getting two baskets and five free throws, Karstens three baskets.

W. C. Wells 23, back guard, sinking one short and two long baskets. The winners outweighed the visitors and showed more experience in floor play. The summary:

CHICAGO	NORTHWESTERN
Smidl, Howell, lf.....rg.	Mathews, Johnson
Dickson, rf.....lg.	Graham, Christman

Score—University of Chicago 42, North-western University 26. Goals from Field—Smidl 7, Dickson 6, Weiss 3, Alyea 2, Howell, for Chicago; Karstens 3, Hoffman 2, Graham, Kershaw, Stegman, for North-western. Goals from Foul—Duggan 3, Smidl, for Chicago; Foul—Huggins 3, Stegman, for Northwestern. Yellow Cards—

ma-  
Two-20m. periods. Referee-N. E.  
Kearns. Umpire-H. L. Ray.

---

## AMES LOSES FINAL HOME GAME, 16-18

AMES, Ia., Feb. 28 (Special).—Al-  
though it lagged within three or four

points of the lead during a period and a half of the game, the Iowa State College basketball team was unable to capture the advantage from University of Nebraska, and lost its final home game here last night, 18 to 16.

one field goal, Iowa State took the lead on a field goal and two fouls by Tanner Jacobson '25. Nebraska soon went ahead, however, and finished the half with 14 points to Ames 10. K. J. Cozier '24 and Orr Goodson '26, Nebraska forward and center, respectively, were high scorers with three field goals and two foul goals each. Jacobson scored eight

points for Iowa State. Ira Young '24, for three years back guard on the Ames team, played his last home game. The summary:

NEBRASKA	IOWA STATE
Usher, Ekstrom. lf.....	rg. Young
Cozier, Black. rf.....	lg. Arnold
Goodson, c.....	c. Jacobson
Volz, lg.....	rf. Anderson, Fenima

Score—University of Nebraska 18, Iowa State College 16. Goals from Field—Cozier 3, Goodson 3, Black, for Nebraska; Jacobson 2, Young, Anderson, for Iowa State. Goals from Foul—Cozier 2, Goodson 2, for Nebraska; Jacobson 4, Young 3, Anderson, for Iowa State. Referee—E. C.

Quigley. \_\_\_\_\_

**KANSAS STATE WINS  
OVER WASHINGTON**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28 (Special).—Inability to make good on three foul throws cost Washington University basketball team a Conference game here last night, when the Kansas State Agricultural College won a return game from the St. Louis quintet by a 33-to-30

Each team scored 12 field goals and committed 13 fouls, but the Aggies scored on nine of the penalty shots, while the Red and Green registered only six times.

at the opening of the second period, the Washington outfit staged a great rally, but fell just short of evening the count. Washington defeated the Aggies at Manhattan last week, so last night's reverse was a surprise.

KANSAS STATE WASHINGTON  
Wann, lf.....rg. Cox  
Bunker, rf.....lg. Weil  
Tebow, c.....c. Seago, Manning  
Webber, lg.....rf. Wagener, Minner  
Doolan, Harris, rg.....lf. Winkler  
Score—Kansas State Agricultural Col-  
lege 23 Washington University 30. Goals

from field—Bunker 5, Tebow 4, Wann 3, for Kansas State; Cox 4, Winkler 3, Seago 3, Minner 2, for Washington. Goals from foul—Bunker 6, Webber 2, Tebow, for Kansas Aggies; Wagener 2, Manning 2, Winkler, Cox, for Washington. Referee—R. C. Lamke.

**GOLF MAKES HEADWAY IN JAPAN**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Golf is making rapid headway as a national pastime in Japan, according to word reaching the United States Golf Association. As a result of recent requests, the association has forwarded information to aid in the

formation of a national Japanese organization of golf clubs, as well as details for the construction of a model links near Tokyo to serve as a guide for the development of other courses.

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**ST. JEAN AND TABERSKI DIVIDE**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 28 (Special).—An even division was recorded by Andrew St. Jean of this city and Frank Taberski of Detroit in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League here, yesterday. The local won first, 100 to 73, in 13 innings, but the visitor won second, 100 to 11, in 15 turns.

Talberksi had runs of 32 and 42 against 36 and 5 for St. Jean.

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### HARVARD DEFEATS DARTMOUTH

Harvard University rifle team defeated that of Dartmouth College in an Inter-Collegiate Rifle League match, by a score of 1831 to 1767, according to a telegraphic report received here yesterday. Each man fired 100 times in each of four positions.



## BY STATES AND CITIES

## MICHIGAN

### Lansing

(Continued)

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New Millinery Department

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132 SO. WASHINGTON AVE.  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Edward Thomas and the Endless Song

PART of the price that must be paid for the pace at which we move in these times is the daily loss, through more forgetfulness and hurry, of many things too fine to be estimated at a glance. Coarse and blatant colors that astonish, startlingly bizarre forms that cannot fail to catch the eye, arrest us for a moment, but there is little opportunity given for the recognition and understanding of really distinguished work which has only a sober and unostentatious loveliness to commend it. In a time when so many voices which were meant to sing are raised to a scream in order to overtop the noises of the street, the quieter tones of delicate modulation are seldom heard. One is reminded of this when he tries to explain the present reputation of Edward Thomas.

Already, in six or seven years, the memory of him and of the work he left is growing a little dim. We think of him, when we think at all, as one of the many journalists at work in England ten or fifteen years ago who did, all of them, honest, intelligent, and craftsmanlike work of an essentially ephemeral sort. He is likely to seem, at first glance, indeed, even less important to us than many of the others were, because his pages have not even historical interest. They ignore almost entirely the social and political aspect of England in the years before the war and deal with a set of affections, whims, and fancies which seem as proper to the times of Chaucer or of Shakespeare as to our own. No future historian, looking back to the first decades of the twentieth century and trying to discover in the printed records what human life was like at that time in England, will find in the books of Edward Thomas anything very much to his purpose. He will discover there only that one man of that day loved to live with an intensity of brooding happiness which verged at times upon sorrow, loved to be out in all weathers, loved trees and rivers and winds and roads and the book by the fireside, and loved, above all, his England, with a love that was almost holy. But it is just here, when we have failed to find the contemporary note in him, that we should suspect a distinction between him and the other men who filled the magazines in his time. Although he lived by his pen, he was not a journalist because he did not write exclusively in or about the day that was passing overhead. He did not write entirely for that day, for his theme was larger than that. He listened all his life to an endless song in which the opening years of the twentieth century were only one note. Like Richard Jefferies, from whom he learned so much, he was little con-

cerned about the superficial changes which the years bring on, the mere phantasmagoric procession of the ages, because he saw into the quietude underlying all change, into that final unity which, the more it seems to change, the more it remains everlastingly the same. The true journalist, as Plato might have said, is concerned entirely with the many, but Edward Thomas was interested only in the one.

After long brooding—or so one imagines—upon the mystery of the ephemeral, Thomas won through to a serene faith that the one remains, however the many may change and pass, and this faith would sustain him in perfect cheerfulness if he were here to see how the best work he did among us is already dropping away into oblivion. Few men have lived in more complete devotion to beauty, and few, therefore, have felt more poignantly the strangeness of beauty's fading. Now and again in his earlier writing this pathos of evanescence breaks out into passionate words, as where he says: "I awoke crying aloud that I would not have at all what I could not possess forever, but no answer came." This mood was mastered, however, as the years went over, by a deeper wisdom which was not won by any surrender in his devotion to earth's swift loveliness. He came to feel that nothing is permanently lost, nothing marred forever, and that the beauty we see spring and fall about us is drawn up endlessly from inexhaustible clatters. The prose-poem which he called "The Flower Gatherer," for example, sad and stern as it may look at first, is really a record of the happiness and trust which, though tinged with shadow, always lay beneath. Wherever we turn in his prose or verse that note is sounding, sober on a fund of joy. The lurking shadow in it we all understand, for we too have wept to see the daffodil haste away so soon, but the over-arching happiness is a secret we fain would learn, the secret, that is, of the mystics, who love the single notes as we love them, or even more, but do not strive to hold them back because they are listening to the endless song.

The clearest evidence of Thomas's faith is found in the poems and prose in which he dealt with Nature. Certainly he was not a "naturalist" even to the degree that Thoreau, Hudson, and Burroughs were, and he was less concerned with exact description than Richard Jefferies. One does not see him standing apart from nature, taking notes, as all these others do at times. Nature's tides wash through him as freely as through bird and tree and cloud. He is suffused and penetrated by nature. Its throbbing urge is in his breast and its waves go over him. He makes us see and know that it does not inhabit the wilds alone but the cities just as much, and the hearts of men. A graceful child, a powerful man, a beautiful woman, he loves with the same deep-seated love that he gives to the flowers of the field. Even the grime and desolation of industrialism is one note in the song, and our ugliest cities have their place, somehow, in the total beauty of the world, albeit they are "a brief multitude." No timid aestheticism prevents his eyeing them as keenly as he does the bird in the hedge. He loved beauty so entirely that even ugliness could not deeply trouble him, for he knew that the stream would soon run clear again.

Yet there can be no doubt that Edward Thomas was most at home in country places. Like Wordsworth and Jefferies, who also found nature in the wonders of London's spectacle, he found the terms of beauty simpler and easier to discern in the fields and woods. He looked at his England and his Wales with the keen eye of a lover, and he loved every tree and haystack and rutted lane they owned. The very earth was dear to him, not so much for the surface beauty, the mere picturesque, which any eye can see, but for something deeper down, intelling. He saw the surface beauty, like the rest of us, but he was not dependent upon such external gauds. He went below them. Not aestheticism, certainly, and not even patriotism, but something deeper than either made this man one of the most passionate lovers of English soil that England has ever borne among her sons.

## The Great Myths

The great myths: that is to say, myths made by great people. For the first plain fact about myth-making is one which has been most strangely lost sight of—that you cannot make a myth unless you have something to make it of. You cannot tell a secret which you do not know. If the myth is about the sky, it must have been made by somebody who had looked at the sky. If the myth is about justice and fortitude, it must have been made by some one who knew what it was to be just and patient. According to the quantity of understanding in the person who is the quantity of significance in his fable; and the myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. So the great question in reading a story is always, not what will happen, dreamed, or what childish race first dreamed it; but what wise man first perfectly told, and what strong people first perfectly lived by it. And the real meaning of any myth is that which it has at the noblest age of the nation among which it is current. The farther back you pierce to the beginning, the more you find, until you come to the first narrow thought, which, indeed, contains the germ of the accomplished tradition; but only as the seed contains the flower. As the intelligence and passion of the race develop, they cling to and nourish their beloved and sacred legend; leaf by leaf it expands under the touch of more pure affections, and more delicate imagination, until at last the perfect fable burgeons out into symmetry of milky stem, and honied bell—Ruskin.



"Adam and Eve." From an Etching by Hugh Paton

## In His Own Garden

The house looked down at him, grave and mellow. Its facade of old, plum-coloured bricks, the inverted V of the two gables, the rectangles of the windows, and the creamy stucco of the little colonnade that joined the two projecting wings, all redolent of the green stillness of the moat. It was not a large house; it consisted only of the two wings and the central block, but it was complete and perfect; so perfect, that Chase, who knew and cared nothing about architecture, and whose mind was really absent, worrying, in Wolverhampton, was gradually softened into a comfortable satisfaction. The house was indeed small, sweet, and satisfying. There was no fault to be found with the house. It was lovely in colour and design. It carried off, in its perfect proportions, the grandeur of its manner with an easy dignity. It was quiet, the evening was quiet, the country was quiet; it was part of the evening and the country. The country was almost unknown to Chase, whose life had been spent in towns—factory towns. Here he was on the borders of Kent and Sussex where the nearest town was a village, a jumble of cottages round a green, at his own park-gates. The house seemed to lie at the very heart of peace.

A little wooden gate, moss-grown and slightly dilapidated, cut off the bridge from the gravelled entrance-space; he shut and latched it, and stood on the island that the moat surrounded. Swallows were swooping along the water, for the air was full of insects in the golden haze of the May evening. Faint clouds of haze hung about, blue and gold, deepening the mystery of the park, shrouding the recesses of the garden. The place was veiled. Chase put out his hand as though to push aside a veil.

He detected himself in the gesture, and glanced round guiltily to see whether he was observed. But he was alone; even the curtains behind the windows were drawn. He felt a desire to explore the garden, but hesitated, timorous and apologetic. Hitherto in his life he had explored only other people's gardens on the rare days when they were opened to the public; he remembered with what pained incredulity he had watched the public helping itself to the flowers out of the borders, for he could not help being a great respecter of property. He prided himself, of course, on being a Socialist; that was the fashion amongst the young men he occasionally frequented in Wolverhampton; but unlike them he was a Socialist whose sense of veneration was deeper and more instinctive than his socialism. He had thought at the time that he would be indignant if he were the owner of the garden. Now that he actually was the owner, he hesitated before entering the garden, with a sense of intrusion. Had he caught sight of a servant he would

certainly have turned and strolled off in the opposite direction.

The house lay in the hollow at the bottom of a ridge of wooded hills that sheltered it from the north, but the garden was upon the slope of the hill, in design quite simple: a central walk divided the square garden into halves, eased into very flat, shallow steps, and outlined by a low stone coping. A wall surrounded the whole garden. To reach the garden from the house, you crossed a little foot-bridge over the moat, at the bottom of the central walk. This simplicity, so obvious, yet, like the house, so satisfying, could not possibly have been otherwise ordered; it was married to the lie of the land. It flattered Chase with the delectable suggestion that he, a simple fellow, could have conceived and carried out the scheme as well as had the architect.

He was bound to admit that a simple fellow would not have thought of the peacocks. They were the royal touch that redeemed the gentle friendliness of the house and garden from all danger of complacency. He paused in amazement. All the way up the low stone wall on either side of the central walk they sat, thirty or forty of them, their long tails sweeping down almost to the ground, the delicate crowns upon their heads erect in a feathery line of perspective, and the blue of their breasts rich above the grey stone coping. Half way up the walk, the coping was broken by two big balls, and upon one of these a peacock stood with his tail fully spread behind him, and uttered his discordant cry as though in the triumph and pride of his beauty.

Chase paused. He was too shy even to disturb those regal birds. He imagined the swirl of colour and the screech of indignation that would accompany his advance, and before their arrogance his timidity was abashed. But he stood there for a very long while, looking at them, until the garden became swathed in the shrouds of the blue evening, very dusky and venerable. He did not pass over the moat, but stood on the little bridge, between the house and the garden, while those shrouds of evening settled with the hush of vespers round him.

—V. Sackville-West, in "The Heir."

Are you come out of England, my lass?  
You bear the sweet English sign,  
For the rich-wrought roses of England  
Beneath your eyelids shine.  
Are you come out of England, my lass?  
Has your golden, abundant hair  
Been tossed by the sea-wind of England—  
I think you are from there.  
Are you come out of England, my lass?  
A gleam in your countenance lies,  
I see the dear meadows of England  
Bejewelled in your eyes.  
A. E. Johnson.

## Two Ancient Pines

"DAM AND EVE" was the local name for two fine old pines which, with their heavy dark green masses of foliage and their red-gay trunks, stood for many years at the foot of the road which crossed a little stream at the entrance to the quaint village of Prestbury, near Macclesfield in Cheshire. There were no other trees near them, and standing thus alone, they formed a landmark against the background of old cottages on one side of the village street and the old church on the other, and they seemed to stand guard over the little bridge, with a quiet benediction for the passer-by. There they stood for many years after the etching reproduced was made from them; then one of them disappeared, but whether "Adam" or "Eve" one never knew. It was only recently that the other was missed. Since the plate was made in 1895, the writer had not been in the village again, though passing it occasionally by rail, until within the last couple of years when he entered it by another road, in a friend's motor car. The quaintness of the old village has been sadly flouted by numerous very new houses which have sprung up. The ancient church, over which the old pines seemed to stand guard, is still there to delight the heart of the archaeologist and the antiquarian. It is famous for its Norman door, with round arch, its finely carved spiral columns, and its door of solid oak, black with age, and studded with heavy nails. Opposite it are some fine specimens of the "black and white" cottage architecture for which Cheshire is famous, including an old inn, the "Black Boy," a famous one of its type. But the village is not the same without its ancient guardians.

The old splendours of the gay carnival season with its masks and jollities, of which the records of an earlier period give such exuberant accounts, are over now, so far as the street life goes, and only an early spring succession of balls survives in most cities as relic of what used, from ancient times, to be one of the merriest seasons of the year. But there are still a few old customs not quite forgotten, the children refuse to let fall into disuse.

The prettiest of these is the game of the colored paper ribbons. In all the Italian shops in early spring may be seen piles of paper ribbons, about half an inch wide, rolled into neat circles, and of every color of the rainbow. Each roll measures perhaps ten yards or more, and their cost, even by the dozen, is a mere trifle, so that no child need be without.

The delight is to play the game across the narrow streets, holding one end of the tightly rolled ribbon, while

## God Is Here

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN have a habit of thinking that some other place than the one they are in, some other time than the present, some other circumstances than those by which they seem surrounded, would be more conducive to their peace, health, happiness, and success. The mortal who so thinks needs to learn that God, good, is everywhere, throughout all eternity, no more present in one place or at one time than in another place at another time. He needs to learn and demonstrate that because "in him we live, and move, and have our being," we really are in the midst only of the joyous, success-bringing ideas of divine Mind, God, at all times.

Christian Science teaches that we see in our experience our objectified thinking; and that not the external appearance only, but its seeming cause, needs to be changed. How clearly this is proved in the case of the invalid who pursues health from one resort to another, from one climate to another, but finds it not, being unaware that health is a mental state! When, through the teachings of Christian Science, supporting and explaining the precepts of the Bible, one awakens to find health as the consciousness of spiritual unity with God, and therefore everywhere available, he can say, as did the Psalmist: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?" Not to go somewhere else, but to realize the good health that is right where he is, is the sick mortal's need.

Does it seem as though some other age had been more free from human problems, more blessed with spiritual understanding, than our own? A careful study of history proves that the problems of the race have been similar throughout the ages. That is because the only enemy to peace is a false sense of God and man. It is what Paul called the "carnal mind;" that which he said was "enmity against God." All the carnal mind's false beliefs have to be overcome and destroyed before perfection can be realized.

Do we believe that today the laws of God do not operate for man's liberation from sickness and sin as they did two thousand years ago? Let us begin to study and apply the rules of Christian Science, and we shall then be able to demonstrate the infallible operation of these laws.

More common to us all, perhaps, than even the often encountered belief that health is dependent on locality, is the belief that environment is responsible for our difficulties. Revolutionary as it may seem to a new

student of Christian Science, our thinking about our environment and experience is what constitutes our sense of them. The seemingly good mortal may say: "How can that be? I have done my best always, and yet I am surrounded by limitation, hatred, ugliness." The one who so speaks has failed to conquer his own beliefs in evil. We have not done our best, if we have believed evil inevitable. Did God, good, make evil? Did He put His idea, man, made in His likeness, into limited, hateful, unbecoming surroundings? Certainly not. In divine Love, where the real man lives, there is abundance, freedom, success, beauty. The mortal need, then, is to let go of cramping beliefs; to think spiritually, boundlessly, beautifully; to reflect the divine Mind, claim its dominion, manifest its power. Such thinking will inevitably bring harmony into our consciousness.

Does one believe there is more appreciation, kindness, or opportunity for him in some other place? Let him begin to use every opportunity to the utmost where he is. Let him begin to express all the ability, appreciation, gratitude, he is capable of. Then, if he is not in his right place humanly, he will be put into his right place by the relentless power of God—spiritually controlled thought.

From the overcoming of any problem we may learn wisdom and courage, being strengthened and comforted by Mrs. Eddy's statement in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

Should we not, then, cease to waste time in restless longing for the health, holiness, and success we dream away us, perhaps, somewhere else, overlooking thereby the good that is here today? Let us waken to accept, strive to appropriate, the boundless blessings which are always where God is: that is, here now.

Whittier has beautifully expressed it:—  
"All of good the past hath had  
Remains to make our own time glad.  
Our common, daily life divine,  
And every land a Palestine."

"Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more  
For older time and holier shore:  
God's love and blessing, then and there,  
Are now and here and everywhere."

flinging it toward the other side, in the hope that it will be caught by some little neighbor, or catch on to some shutter or window bar.

As the rolls fly through the air, unwinding as they go, they twist into lovely spirals, so that hundreds of them, looped back and forth across a street, all twisted, corker-fashion, from end to end, are beautiful to see, as rainbow tints, they sway and quiver in the breeze. Some never reach their destination, but catch on a telegraph wire or tram cable, and hang suspended in long streamers above the street, blue and pink and green and lilac, and, as the children play this game over a period of several weeks, it often happens that, if no rain falls to reduce the pageantry to a draggled mass, the streets in the more popular quarters become more and more bedecked with these charming trifles—loops and festoons and streamers of paper; nothing in themselves, but yet exquisite, in their grace and color and rhythm, as, high above the street traffic, they glitter in the sunshine, or toss and sway and quiver, with inimitable play of light and shadow, with every breath of wind.

## A Chinese Cottage

After the shower at Pa-shang, I see the evening-lines of wild-geese, Boughs of alien, limp-hanging leaves, A lantern's cold gleam, lonely in the night.  
A vacant garden, white with dew.  
Stones that have fallen from a hermitage.  
I have taken my ease here long enough.  
What am I waiting for, I wonder?  
—Ma Tai. Translated from the Chinese, in "The Fugitive."

## Pastures

The damaged brig has for neighbour a bark of humbler degree, a river barge in course of lading with the round cheeses of the country. Tossed from one to another, they pass with mathematical precision through the hands of three stout Dutchmen, before reaching their allotted berth. The onlooker sets about counting them mechanically, till, speculating whose enviously robust appetites they are destined to satisfy, he loses count.

Of the quiet, level meadows he dreams, where these golden discs had their remote origin. From thence his fancy flies to Alpine pastures, where the cattle feed amid the ceaseless music of their bells. And then to a vale amongst the mountains; it is late evening; he is seated in a garden, in the cool darkness. And out of the darkness and the distance there comes a faint peal, as of a carillon miles away. Closer and closer it draws; surely a chime of bells. But how brought nearer? Not a footfall can he hear, but still the chime advances. Only when it is all but abreast of where he is seated does he catch the muffled tread of many a hoof upon the road, deep in dust, and know that the kine are pacing homeward, bringing an echo of the mountain's music to the bosom of the plain.—Harry Christopher Minchin, in "Talks & Traits."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924

## EDITORIALS

A FEW weeks ago an item appeared in a London newspaper announcing that two African guides who had crossed the great Sahara with a film expedition had arrived in London to see themselves on the screen. One of them was asked his impression of the great city, and replied, "The people are very nice, but they walk so fast and their faces are sad." This is a judgment which may well give us pause. The first impressions made upon two men belonging to what the world calls primitive barbarism by their first contact with modern civilization were that the people were in a constant state of hurry, and that their faces were burdened with anxiety and care. Is modern civilization such a wonderful product as we are sometimes inclined to believe? A great part of Asia has made up its mind to the contrary and has decided that it is going to resist what it calls the excessive materialism of the West. And now Africa seems to be impressed with the same idea.

### Modern Civilization

In medieval times, the belief was predominant that man's experience of human life was just a preparation for a future life, and public opinion and canon law were alike concerned with this life to come, and were opposed to paying too much attention to improving the conditions of human existence or to accumulating great possessions. The Reformation, and still more the Renaissance of Greek and Latin learning, entirely altered this point of view. The present life became much more an end in itself, and this impulse of interest in today's experiences led to the exploration of the globe, to the discoveries of natural science and to an astounding exploitation and control by mankind of the resources of nature. Modern civilization is essentially the outcome of this combination of the Protestant and the ancient Greek and Roman points of view. It has some wonderful accomplishments to its credit, accomplishments in the realm of humanism, freedom, politics, literature, and the arts, no less than in its command over the forces of nature. But it has led also to a terrible scramble for material gain which has crushed out in multitudes the finer and gentler fruits of the Spirit.

Modern civilization, indeed, came to its apex in 1914. Its achievements culminated in the Great War, the most universal and the most destructive war in history, a war which in its ultimate analysis was manifestly the outcome of the reckless and selfish lust for power and wealth among the leading peoples of the western world. The experience of the past ten years is in itself a proof that in many respects modern civilization has been tested and found wanting. Even two quite primitive African guides have been able to discern that many are hustling too vehemently after wealth and that their faces are drawn and worn with care.

The Founder of Christianity foresaw all this quite clearly. In the famous parable of the sower and the seed he said that the good news of the way of salvation which he taught would fall on various kinds of ground. Some of it would be rocky and barren and the seed would be eaten by the birds of the air, or would spring up and wither quickly. Some of it would fall on better ground and grow well but later would be choked by thorns. Some would fall on good soil and bear fruit abundantly. The parable is just as true in its political as in its personal application. Part of humanity did not accept the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth at all. Other religious beliefs and political oppressions crushed it out. But the so-called Christian peoples did accept it, but no one can say that except for a few they have so far made much of a success in putting it into practice. Yet Jesus made it perfectly clear why they would fail. He said that many who listened to his gospel would allow it to be choked with the cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and therefore would bring no fruit to perfection. Is not that exactly what has happened to the Christian world, and is not that why we have wars and rumors of wars, and want, and famine, and woe, exactly as Jesus foresaw?

It is not difficult, then, to see what is the matter with modern civilization. It is not that man has learned how to obtain dominion over the earth or has discovered how to distribute its fruits and manufacture the products of his hands so that all can share them. These accomplishments are good and right. It is that he has made the collection of material things an end in itself. With many, both individuals and peoples, the riches and pleasures of this life are the main end of existence. And because they are so, greed and fear and despotism cause friction at every point alike in business and politics, and create the oppression and unemployment, the poverty and the unsatisfying luxury, which mark modern civilization and bring anxiety and care in their train.

The remedy, however, is no less clear. It is to put the Golden Rule in the first place both in business and politics, to put giving before getting, sharing before acquiring, service before power. For with this as the motive behind present-day civilization we shall bring about that order, and plenty, and full employment, which will end the wars and strikes which oppress mankind, and we shall walk the streets with less meaningless hustle and less harassed faces than the African visitors to London have noticed today.

WHILE discussion and planning and theorizing in regard to the housing problem are going on in all parts of the United States, an experiment looking toward a partial solution of it, and worthy of close study as to its methods and results by everyone everywhere, is about to be put into practical operation in Manchester, N. H. It aims to provide homes at low cost for workers in moderate circumstances in the form of small houses surrounded with enough land to furnish abundance of light and air, ownership to be finally

obtained by the occupying family. Small payments are to be asked for as instalments toward the purchase and no initial deposit will be demanded. Finally, the requirement is made that each of the families thus assisted shall belong to some religious organization and shall contain at least two children. Briefest consideration of these conditions will convince practically anyone that success for such an experiment and widespread adoption of it would mean enormous benefit to the Nation.

The idea is that of one man, Edward M. Chase, of Manchester. He has founded the Chase Family Home Association, incorporated it, has given it \$50,000 to begin the building of houses and has arranged to erect 30 new houses at once, building four more each year. Already there have been 400 applications for these houses. When presenting the \$50,000 check to the association Mr. Chase said: "My sympathies are with the immigrant and with the laboring man who is trying to raise a family in a religious atmosphere. I have been thinking for the last twenty years how to better housing conditions and the result is the organization of this association."

The houses will be sold without profit on the basis of a weekly payment of \$7.50. Complete ownership will come in seventeen years and each house will cost not more than \$3333.33. Each one will stand on a lot not less than 100 by 50 feet in size, will contain six rooms and will be modern in every respect. The association will furnish half the cost of building the first thirty houses and will get the rest of the money from local banks.

The treasurer of the association will, if possible, be the president or treasurer of some national or savings bank and he will be a member of the board of trustees. The board, in addition to the treasurer, will consist of an attorney, a contractor, and others whose occupations and abilities fit them to be helpful in promoting the objects of the corporation. If possible, the articles stipulate, there shall always be on the board of trustees a member of the Protestant faith, the Roman Catholic faith and the Jewish faith.

Imagine big cities all over the United States surrounded by miles of homes like those envisioned and provided for in these most practical ways by Mr. Chase. Picture industrial towns like Manchester with rapidly growing populations made up largely of immigrants and laboring men, where such homes would house the people, with children growing up amid pleasant and inspiring surroundings and an uplifting religious atmosphere all about them. Think of houses costing only \$7.50 a week, with ultimate ownership coming in the not distant future, instead of the wage earner handing over exorbitant rent to landlords. Consider what these conditions would mean, if they existed all over the United States, for the economic, civic, moral and physical welfare of immense groups of the people.

Is not this New Hampshire experiment worth watching and imitating? In order to induce its wide adoption, it may be necessary to provide payments that would give a small profit on the money invested. But even with this added cost to home-makers, its benefits would be manifest and enormous.

WHEN the League of Nations was first formed there were many forecasts ventured in Paris that it would ultimately lead to a United States of Europe. Certain it is that the success or failure of the League affects the Europeans more intimately than the inhabitants of any other continent. And this year the question is asked more urgently than ever in Europe,

### New Prospects for the League

"What shall we do with the League?" Either it must be a real league, or else it will disintegrate of itself. There are, however, several indications that a new effort will be made to give it new authority and new scope.

First among these signs must be put down the Labor Government in England. Mr. MacDonald has let it be known that he intends to deal with the European problems within the framework of the League of Nations, just as President Wilson intended all international problems should be treated. This means that the dubious "Conference of Ambassadors" which Mr. Asquith has condemned so vigorously, will no longer have British support as a gum-shoe substitute, and that all questions relating to international affairs will be brought before the League, instead of just those which no other agency can deal with. "We regard the League as a useful refuse can, into which we dump whatever we do not know how to handle," a British diplomatist of the old school has been quoted in the French press as saying. A new attitude will be taken by the Labor Government.

In France the League encounters its greatest resistance, now as in 1919. The French bureaucrats of the traditional kind share the views of their British colleague. They regard the League as useful for certain purposes, but they do not want to intrust it with any decisive rôle. To do so, they say, would be sure to split it irreparably into two or more factions. But a new day is coming also in France. The fall of the franc has convinced the French people of the importance of international co-operation, they see they cannot "cash in" on their army, that they must earn the good will of their neighbors. The Opposition, led by the Radical Party, favors above everything else a resumption of the old friendships and then an understanding with the former enemy. "The true force of France," said ex-Premier Briand at Carcassonne quite recently, "is moral and not military. War is no longer possible. We will have none of it." The only question now is how far the majority will shift toward the Left. A year ago forecasts were made, that the Royalists, operating as Fascists, might sweep France as well as Italy. No one ventures to say so today. French conservative papers speak more respectfully of the League than they did.

The question of Germany's entry into the League, writes Georg Bernhard, editor of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, must be decided this year. "It may be assumed," he continues, "that within Germany itself the theoretical opposition no longer plays any rôle. It has been believed that the United States would not like to have Germany

join. Recently it has appeared more and more plainly that the opposite is true. In America, the question is asked with surprise why Germany is not already a member." Even the Temps admits that there may be advantages in having Germany join the League and that the preliminary requirements may be arranged. Russia has so far been the power most consistently opposed on theoretical grounds, but a new day is dawning in Russia, too. If the Soviet régime secures recognition by the Western powers, as now seems likely, it will soon understand the practical advantages of belonging to the League.

It is high time the big powers decide whether they intend to play the game under the League rules or not. Since the defiance of the League by Italy last fall, the small powers have become more and more apprehensive. Holland has before it a naval project, which would be unnecessary if the League were effective. Sweden is discussing a new army, and Switzerland intends to make a test case of the French suppression of the free zones about Geneva.

In a recent issue of the New York Tribune, an article was published under the caption "Moral Standards of the Cinema Are Set by the Box Office Receipts."

This article was not the product of someone writing for the sake of personal gain, for it was anonymous. Its author was, however, introduced as one who has grown up with the motion picture from its babyhood fifteen years ago, and who, having written, directed, supervised and sold pictures for some of the largest organizations, writes as one "on the inside, looking out," and speaks with authority. As such the conclusions reached cannot be lightly regarded.

Not the actor, nor the author, nor yet the director, producer, or distributor, declares this writer, is responsible for the general lack of moral tone in a great majority of the pictures shown. All of these, he avers, and everyone else who has a part to play in the production of the films are but employees, when strictly regarded. It is true that it may be their words or their rulings which apparently serve as the determining factor in the policy followed, but this is only on the surface. Back of these people, and giving to them all their orders, is the really responsible party—the public. "What is primarily wrong with the movies, dear reader," says this writer, "is the good-natured, irresponsible, thoughtless American public—you, and your family and friends. . . . The motion picture, the motion picture industry looks to you. You know the truth now. What will you do with it?"

Somewhat unpalatable, perhaps, but indisputably true, are these conclusions. And they place a tremendous responsibility upon the average motion picture theater patron. The remedy, however, is simplicity itself, if the issue is squarely faced. The writer declares that when you see a good picture, big or little, one that is honest, sweet, true to clean living, to the Golden Rule, to high resolves, or just to the best everyday hopes, "say so!" "A post card costs one cent, but ten of them weigh a ton in the scales of a theater manager. This is a fact." Then he adds that if one does get caught and have to sit through one of the mean, low-visioned kind, no matter if it did cost a million, say so, also. "Speak your own mind. You are an independent individual. Your opinion is worth while. Give it—for the general good." And he declares in summing up his position that all the art, all the beauty, all the treasures of the ages, are awaiting the call of the public, when they want these things more than what they are now getting. All they have to do is to express their preference, and the motion picture world will bow to their demands.

## Editorial Notes

THAT the opening proceedings of the Dairy Export Control Board, operating in New Zealand, indicate an intention on its part to use its powers cautiously, and not along the line of the drastic methods which its opponents apprehended, will doubtless inspire general confidence in its future rulings. This board enjoys exclusive control over shipping contracts and over the export and sale of dairy produce. It has decided, however, for the present merely to investigate markets in Great Britain, the United States, and on the continent of Europe, but not to take definite action, until there has been consultation with British merchants. If a similar, slow-but-sure policy is consistently followed, there is every reason to believe that those looking for much good to result from this board's activities will not be disappointed.

ALTHOUGH in the particular instance under consideration his attempt was foiled, the fact that a young bandit, recently captured in New York, told the police that accounts of holdups which he had read in the newspapers had made banditry look so simple and lucrative that he decided to make it his profession, points an issue which refuses to be ignored. Such a case—and there are many similar ones there is but little doubt—furnishes strong evidence in favor of the contention of those who declare that the presentation of crime news in daily periodicals does far more harm than good. At any rate, examples of this kind place the burden of proof squarely on the shoulders of those maintaining the opposite point of view.

CONGRATULATIONS to Rumania! The Government has just appointed a committee, including among its members representatives of the Orthodox Church and numerous prominent citizens, to assist in the preparation of a bill for curbing the liquor traffic, with prohibition as the ultimate aim. Immediate drastic curtailment in the production and sale of alcoholic drinks is also planned. Who dares to say that the influence of the stand taken by the United States on the liquor question has not been felt around the world?

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The immediate prospect of a defeat of the Government on a Liberal-Conservative vote is over, for its origin, in a very small dispute on the administration of poor relief in a poverty-stricken London borough, has been removed. But deeper causes of trouble remain. Since Parliament met there has been a curious change in the moral relationships of the three parties. While the Liberal-Labor ties have grown sensibly weaker, the Conservatives have drawn a little closer to Labor. The reasons for this are of a mixed character. On such questions, for example, as temperance legislation, Liberalism, with its Puritan tradition and its leaning to prohibition or local option, stands apart from a considerable body of Labor members, who favor state control of the liquor traffic or are disposed to be rather more tender to its interests than are the Liberal stalwarts. Again, on the question of defense, Liberal pacifism finds itself at issue with the modest program for the replacement of obsolete light cruisers which, after some differences, I imagine, with officials, the Labor Cabinet finally presented to Parliament. These may be described as differences of temperament or policy.

But there are others. There is a section of Liberals, led by Pringle, cleverest of parliamentarians, who desire to be rid of the Labor Party at all costs, and to restore the old battle between Liberalism and Conservatism. The idea seems to many purely quixotic, for the Labor Party is too young and vigorous a party to perish, and the new Government has gained in popularity in its short tenure of power. But this desire is a factor in the situation.

All these calculations, however, fail to take account of the fact that the Liberals placed Labor in power, and that the decision of a few weeks ago cannot so soon be canceled or seriously qualified. And this, for one reason above all others. The Government has entered on a serious attempt to settle our differences with France, and to effect an economic and, as far as may be, a political settlement of Europe. It has had two successes. Ramsay MacDonald has been able to secure the practical abandonment of the cause of the German Separatists in the Ruhr, and he has certainly created a new "atmosphere" in France favorable to two great events: first, the evacuation of the Ruhr and the Palatinate; second, the friendly aid of America in the economic restoration of Central Europe.

This is a great enterprise. The Conservative Government essayed it, and failed. The Liberals, with Mr. Lloyd George, the bête noire of French nationalism, have no chance of success. Only the Labor Government, with its attitude of patience for method, and a large general arrangement in place of a series of desultory attacks in detail, for its goal, has made any substantial progress. The country feels that, save for a very grave reason, this process ought not to be interrupted. Therefore it shrinks away from the sniping campaign of the Liberal forwards as an ungenerous and even an unpatriotic policy.

At the same time my news from Germany contains a warning against an over-sanguine view of the Franco-German difficulty. It is true, in the Palatinate, at least, that open co-operation of the French with the Separatists is over. I wish I could add that the Separatist policy had also been abandoned. The Palatinate is the keystone of the German Reich. Without it there can be no Germany, and the country which bears that name must either break up in anarchy or exist as a patchwork of weak, semi-independent states, detached from each other or united by some such tie as the Rheinbund of Napoleon, and politically subject to France.

One or the other of these relations is sought by General de Metz in the Palatinate. Though the Separatists are free, none of the banished German officials have, I am assured, been restored, and those that remain are not acknowledged by the French. They insist the country must temporarily regard itself as separated from Bavaria, the administrative center. By and by it is hinted that a union of the Palatinate with that state may be acknowledged on conditions. These, in turn, will imply that Bavaria constitutes herself a distinct state, virtually or even actually divorced from the Reich. But even these things are for the future. Thus, so long as the present French policy subsists, hope of a truly peaceful relationship with Germany is definitely postponed. It is on the French conversion to more liberal, prudent ideas that the new English policy of friendly remonstrance and proposal is based, and, obviously, issues of world-wide magnitude depend on it.

Of things theatrical it was heartening to see with what almost passionate applause Congreve's "The Way of the World" was received at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, early this month. True, Mr. Nigel Playfair had got together a company that knew how to enunciate the dramatist's words as well as act his meaning, and to play the tremendously difficult part of Millamant he had chosen an actress of shining genius, Miss Edith Evans. But Millamant appears in only two scenes, and the best company in the world cannot make the play. The fact is that "The Way of the World" is not a brilliantly artificial puppet show, to be savored nowadays only by intellectuals in their studies. It is a satire comedy of real people and manners that are only artificial because they reflect an artificial society. Nor is the dialogue just a mental display of colored lights. It is replete, not only with good sense, but with genuine insight and perception of character.

Miss Evans played Millamant as a heritage of the earlier Shakespeare, a feminine Ariel, and not as an inconsequent powder-and-puff flirt of an age that has left poetry behind. I think she was entirely right, and did not superimpose her winning personality upon Congreve's Millamant. The fairy-like strangeness and morning gayety of Millamant are all in the play, and one did not know which to admire most in her modern representative—her sheer grace as a woman, or the delicate truth of her interpretation. Robert Loraine was a trifle heavy as Mirabell, but he, too, made something more of the part than the Restoration type of gallant, as Congreve intended he should. As for Witwoud (Mr. Nigel Playfair) and Lady Wishfort (Miss Margaret Yarde), you did not have to go 200 years back to find them alive. The only artificial element about "The Way of the World" is its plot, and that does not matter. Congreve wrote a play about the way of the social world, not of the late Restoration.

### The Only Satisfactory Test for Poetry

THE critic, when he speaks of closeness to nature, writes George Rostrevor in the London Mercury, means, of course, a great deal more than mere accuracy of description. He continues:

"Nevertheless, underlying his thought is the idea of an external nature unveiling her beauty to the chosen poet. This idea has, I think, been misleading in the theory of poetry. It has suggested a faulty criterion—truth to nature, rather vaguely conceived as external to man, instead of truth to human experience, which is, finally, the only satisfactory test."